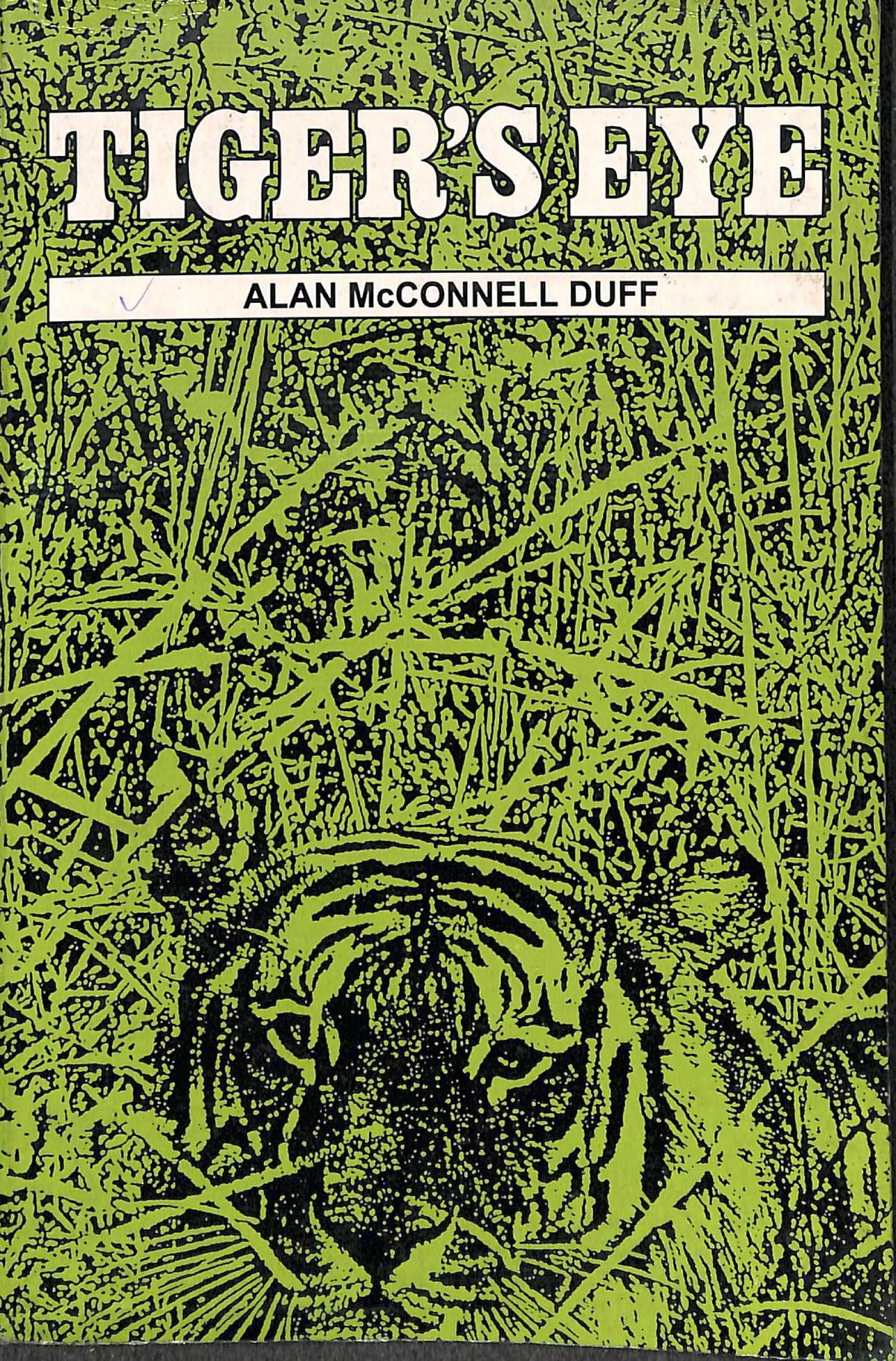
TIGER'S EYE

ALAN McCONNELL DUFF



TIGER'S EYE

Alan McConnell Duff

BBC English, London

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INTRODUCTION

Tiger's Eye is an exciting new course from the BBC World Service teaching basic English.

It was specially written for learners in the subcontinent.
It provides sound preparation for Secondary Level Examinations
There are audiocassettes available which were recorded in Bombay with well-known Indian actors.

Based on the BBC World Service radio series of the same name, *Tiger's Eye* is set in the offices of an Indian newspaper. The story follows the adventures of David Blake, a young British journalist, who joins forces with his Indian colleagues to investigate *Tiger's Eye*, an international organization which controls illegal trade in wild animals.

Written specially to meet the needs of people living in the subcontinent, *Tiger's Eye* is suitable for those who have some knowledge of English but who need to practise their language skills to communicate with other people at work and to improve their job prospects. The course provides the learner with the English spoken *by* Indians *in* India.

An important feature of both radio series and audiocassette recordings is the natural juxtaposition of Indian and British voices. The cast includes well-known Indian actors with 'standard' and regional accents, whilst David Blake, as a native English speaker, provides a natural model for British English.

The course provides a cross-section of structures, tenses, styles and registers. The context of the story allows the practice of many different language skills and functions, including taking messages, giving instructions, reporting, telephoning, making appointments, asking questions and expressing opinions.

The drama from the radio series is available on 2 audiocassettes from OUP offices in India.

ভূমিকা

ইংরেজী ভাষার বুনিয়াদী শিক্ষার জন্য বিবিসি বিশ্ব-বিভাগের (BBC World Service) নতুন রোমাঞ্চকর পাঠক্রম 'টাইগার্স আই' (*Tiger's Eye*)।

* এই পাঠক্রম বিশেষভাবে রচনা করা হয়েছে উপমহাদেশে ইংরেজী ভাষার শিক্ষার্থীদের জন্য।
* মাধ্যমিক স্তরে পরীক্ষার জন্য উপযুক্ত প্রস্তুতির ব্যবস্থা এই পাঠক্রমে রাখা হয়েছে।
* পাঠক্রম অনুশীলনে সহায়তার জন্য অডিও-ক্যাসেটস্ (Audio-Cassettes) পাওয়া যাচ্ছে, যেগুলি বম্বেতে প্রখ্যাত ভারতীয় অভিনেতা, অভিনেত্রীদের কণ্ঠস্বর সহযোগে প্রস্তুত করা হয়েছে।

Tiger's Eye নামে বিবিসি বিশ্ব-বিভাগের বেতার-অনুষ্ঠানমালার কাহিনীর ভিত্তিতে রচিত এই পাঠক্রমের ঘটনার সূচনা একটি ভারতীয় সংবাদপত্রের দফ্তরে। বন্য পশু নিয়ে অবৈধ ব্যবসায়ে লিপ্ত একটি আন্তর্জাতিক সংগঠন *Tiger's Eye*-এর কার্যকলাপ সম্বন্ধে তদন্তে নামেন ডেভিড ব্লেক নামে এক যুবক বৃটিশ সাংবাদিক, তাঁর ভারতীয় সহকর্মীদের সঙ্গে একযোগে। তাঁদের নানা রোমহর্ষক অভিজ্ঞতার বিবরণ পাওয়া যাবে এ-কাহিনীতে।

উপমহাদেশের অধিবাসীদের প্রয়োজন মেটাবার উদ্দেশ্যে বিশেষভাবে রচিত অনুষ্ঠানমালা *Tiger's Eye* সেইসব শিক্ষার্থীদের জন্য উপযুক্ত পাঠক্রম, যাঁদের ইংরেজী ভাষার কিছুটা জ্ঞান আছে কিন্তু কর্মক্ষেত্রে বিভিন্ন ধরনের লোকের সঙ্গে আদান-প্রদানের জন্য এবং নিজের নিজের পেশায় উন্নতি করার জন্য যাঁরা ভাষায় দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধির প্রয়োজন অনুভব করেন। ভারতে বসবাসকারী ভারতীয়রা কিভাবে ইংরেজী বলেন, তারই দৃষ্টান্ত এই পাঠক্রমের মাধ্যমে শিক্ষার্থীদের সামনে উপস্থাপিত হয়েছে।

বেতার-অনুষ্ঠানমালা এবং অডিও-ক্যাসেট রেকর্ডিং—এ' দুয়েরই একটি উল্লেখযোগ্য বৈশিষ্ট হলো ভারতীয় এবং বৃটিশ কণ্ঠস্বরের অতি স্বাভাবিকভাবে পাশাপাশি অবস্থান। রেকর্ডিং এ কণ্ঠদান করেছেন খ্যাতনামা ভারতীয় অভিনেতা, অভিনেত্রীরা তাঁদের প্রচলিত (standard) ও আঞ্চলিক বাচনভঙ্গী নিয়ে এবং ডেভিড ব্লেক—যাঁর মাতৃভাষা ইংরেজী — বৃটিশ বাচনভঙ্গীর স্বাভাবিক দৃষ্টান্ত উপস্থাপিত করেছেন।

মাধ্যমিক স্তরে পরীক্ষার মান অনুযায়ী এই পাঠক্রম রচিত হয়েছে, এবং এতে সংযোজিত হয়েছে বাক্যের গঠন প্রণালী, ক্রিয়ার কাল, রচনাশৈলী ও অভিব্যক্তি সংক্রান্ত বিবিধ অনুশীলনী। কাহিনীর বিভিন্ন পর্যায় অনুশীলনের মাধ্যমে ভাষা ব্যবহারে বহুবিধ দক্ষতা অর্জনের সুযোগ রয়েছে—যেমন বার্তা আদান-প্রদান, নির্দেশ দান, বিবরণ প্রদান, টেলিফোন করা, সাক্ষাতের সময় স্থির করা, প্রশ্ন করা, মতামত প্রকাশ করা ইত্যাদি ক্ষেত্রে।

তিনটি অডিও-ক্যাসেটে রেকর্ড করা এই বেতার অনুষ্ঠানমালার নাট্যরূপ অক্সফোর্ড ইউনিভার্সিটি প্রেসের সব অফিস থেকেই পাওয়া যাচ্ছে।

UNIT 1

WELCOME TO INDIA

Delhi Airport, Arrivals Hall.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Air India announce the arrival of flight A1 212 from London. . . . This is a message for Mr David Blake. Mr David Blake, would you please go to the Information Desk. Mr David Blake. . . .

Delhi Airport, Information Desk.

YASMEEN: Excuse me, are you Mr Blake?

DAVID: Yes . . . Yes, I am.

YASMEEN: Welcome to India, Mr Blake. I'm Yasmeen Mirza—from *The Daily Standard*.

DAVID: Ah, yes! It's really very nice to meet you. . . . I've heard a lot about you, from Shiva. He sends his regards, by the way.

YASMEEN: Thank you. . . . Shall we go? The car's waiting outside.

* * *

YASMEEN: Damodar, A.I.C. Chello. (*To David*) Damodar's our driver.

DAVID: How do you do?

YASMEEN: (*laughing*) You'll have to speak Hindi to Damodar.

DAVID: Ah . . . erm . . . Namaste?

DAMODAR: Namaste.

YASMEEN: Well done!

DAVID: Well, it's thanks to Shiva. He taught me a few words before I left England . . . But what is A.I.C.?

YASMEEN: It's the Asian International Centre. We've booked you a room there for ten days . . . until your flat's ready. I hope you'll like the A.I.C. It's very quiet.

YASMEEN: (*laughing*) After all the noise of Delhi. You must be tired, Mr Blake?

DAVID: No. Not yet. I'm too excited to be tired. Oh, and please call me David.

YASMEEN: I will—if you call me Yasmeen.

DAVID: Good.

Where are we now?

YASMEEN: This is Connaught Place. The centre of Delhi. *The Daily Standard* office is over there. You'll see it on Monday . . . Oh, that reminds me: Mr Roy—our senior editor—asked me to give you this letter to welcome you. He's very sorry he can't see you this weekend, but he's busy with the Conference.

DAVID: What Conference is this?

YASMEEN: It's the International Wildlife Conference. We started it six years ago.

DAVID: 'We?'

YASMEEN: Oh, I mean *Daily Standard*, and Dr Dass. He's President of the Indian Wildlife Trust—you'll meet him at the A.I.C. We always used to hold the Conference there. But this year we had to move to a bigger place—the Hotel Minerva . . . Oh, here we are. The A.I.C.

* * * * *

YASMEEN: Good morning. We have a reservation for Mr David Blake.

RECEPTIONIST: Ah yes, Mr Blake. Here is your key. Room 27. But first, could you please fill in the register?

DAVID: Yes, of course. Passport number . . . Permanent address . . . Address in India . . . What do I put here, Yasmeen?

YASMEEN: Put *The Daily Standard*, Connaught Place.

RECEPTIONIST: (*on phone*) A.I.C. Good morning . . . Yes, Mr Patil?

. . . No, Dr Dass has not yet arrived . . . He's arriving on Wednesday, on the morning flight, from Ranchi . . . You're welcome, Mr Patil.

DAVID: Now, what do I put here? Proceeding to . . . What's the address, Yasmeen . . . Yasmeen?

YASMEEN: Oh, I'm sorry . . .

DAVID: What's the matter?

YASMEEN: It's nothing. Just, why does Patil want to know about Dr Dass?

DAVID: Who's Patil?

YASMEEN: The owner of the Minerva Hotel. Our new conference centre . . . Why is he so interested in Dr Dass? . . .

ভাষা সংকেত: সংকুচিত রূপ (Contracted Forms)

(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে: নীচে কাহিনী সম্পর্কে যে বিবৃতিগুলো দেওয়া রয়েছে, তাদের মধ্যে কোন্‌টি সত্য *(true)* আর কোন্‌টি অসত্য *(false)* তা স্থির করুন:

(সঠিক উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)

1 Mr Roy could not meet David at the airport.
2 This is David's first visit to India.
3 Yasmeen is a secretary at *The Daily Standard*.
4 David is staying at the A.I.C. because his flat is not yet ready.
5 This year, the International Wildlife Conference is being held at the A.I.C.
6 Mr Patil is the owner of the Minerva hotel.
7 Mr Patil has helped Dr Dass to organize many previous conferences.
8 At the A.I.C., Yasmeen looks worried because Dr Dass's room is not ready.

(খ) ভাষা চর্চা: কথ্য ভাষায় আমরা I have, it is, we shall, ইত্যাদি পূর্ণাঙ্গ রূপের পরিবর্তে প্রায়ই সংক্ষিপ্ত বা সংকুচিত রূপ, যেমন— 'I've, it's, we'll' ব্যবহার করে থাকি। এই সংক্ষিপ্ত রূপগুলো আমাদের ভাষা বা উক্তিকে আরো বেশি স্বাভাবিক ও সাবলীল করে তোলে। উদাহরণস্বরূপ: I'll see you tomorrow—এই বাক্যটি I will see you tomorrow — এই বাক্যটির তুলনায় কম আড়ষ্ট বা কৃত্রিম শোনায়।

নীচের বাক্যগুলোতে চিহ্নিত শব্দগুলোর সংক্ষিপ্ত রূপ বসান:

1 *I am going* to Jaipur next week.
2 *We will wait* for you outside the Minerva.

3 *There is a letter* for you on your desk.
4 *It is a long way* from Trivandrum to Bombay.
5 *It is not far* from here to the hospital.
6 *What is the time*, please?
7 *I am afraid I cannot* get through to Mr Shastri.
8 I think *it is too late* to call him now.
9 *I will let you know* as soon as possible.
10 *If you are ready*, we can go.
11 *I would like to speak to* Mr Roy, please.
12 *I will be back* in half an hour.

দ্রষ্টব্য : লেখার সময়, বিশেষ করে ব্যবসায়িক বা অন্যান্য কাজ-কর্ম সংক্রান্ত চিঠি-পত্রের ক্ষেত্রে অনেক সময়ই শব্দের পূর্ণাঙ্গ রূপ ব্যবহার করা হয়ে থাকে। কিন্তু কথ্য ভাষায় সাধারণতঃ সংক্ষিপ্ত রূপ ব্যবহার হয়, যদি বক্তা আড়ষ্টতা বা কৃত্রিমতা বর্জন করতে চান।

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত : নীচের তালিকায় ইংরেজী ভাষার এমন কয়েকটি সাধারণ বাক্-ভঙ্গী দেওয়া হলো, যেগুলো প্রায় সবসময়ই সংক্ষিপ্ত রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয়ে থাকে :

I'm (I am)
- I'd be grateful/happy/glad/sorry if . . .
- I'm busy/in a hurry/late/not ready yet
- I'm looking forward to . . ./expecting/planning

I'll (I will)
- I'll call you/keep in touch/let you know
- I'll try/do my best/see what I can do
- I'll be arriving/leaving/going/coming

I'd (I would)
- I'd be grateful if/be happy/be glad if/ sorry if

It's (It is)
- It's likely/possible/certain/clear (that) . . .
- It's strange/curious/fortunate/lucky (that) . . .

There's (There is)
- There's no hope/chance/time (to)/ possibility (of)
- There's a chance/hope/possibility (that) etc.

UNIT 2

STARTING WORK

Daily Standard, Vijaya's reception office.

VIJAYA: *The Daily Standard*, good morning.

MRS MUKHERJEE: (*on phone*) Good morning, Vijaya. It's Mrs Mukherjee, from Calcutta. Tell me, has he arrived?

VIJAYA: Who? Mr Roy?

MRS MUKHERJEE: No, no, no, —not Mr Roy! Your new reporter from England. Mr . . . David Blake?

VIJAYA: Yes, Mrs Mukherjee, he's here. He's meeting his new colleagues.

MRS MUKHERJEE: Please give him my best wishes, and tell him . . . I hope to see him very soon in Calcutta . . . Now, could I talk to Mr Roy, please?

VIJAYA: I'm sorry, but Mr Roy's very busy. I'll ask him to call you back.

* * * * *

Orient Express. Mr Roy's office.

ROY: (*clapping for silence*) Quiet. Quiet please. Friends... colleagues . . . I would like you to give a warm welcome to our guest from the UK—and our new member of staff, Mr David Blake.

As you know, David will be working with us for three months. He's a young man—but he's also an experienced journalist. And we're proud to have him with us. This is David's first visit to India—so I hope you'll give him all the help you can . . . David, would you like to say a word?

DAVID: Thank you, Mr Roy. Just a very brief word. I'm delighted to be here. I already know quite a lot about *The Daily Standard* from your colleague Shiva Naidu, who worked with me in England . . . And so, coming here is like coming home. Thank you for your welcome.

ROY: Now, David, I think you've met everyone here, except . . . Where is he? . . . Ah, Rasheed.

RASHEED: How do you do, Mr Blake. My name is Rasheed—chief news editor.

DAVID: I'm very pleased to meet you, Mr Rasheed. Shiva says you're one of the best journalists in India.

RASHEED: (*coldly*) Does he? Shiva should think before he speaks.

ROY: Don't worry about Rasheed, David. He always talks like that, don't you Rasheed?

RASHEED: Hmm!

ROY: But Shiva's right. He is one of the best . . .

VIJAYA: (*calls off*) Mr Roy! Could you come to the phone, please?

ROY: Please excuse me . . . I'll take the call in Vijaya's office.

RASHEED: Oh, Mr Blake. One small thing: your bio-data. Do you have a copy?

DAVID: Bio-data? Oh, you mean my c.v.?

RASHEED: Yes, your personal details. I like to know who I'm working with.

DAVID: Of course. I'll give you a copy today.

RASHEED: Good. Now, if you'll excuse me, I must get back to work.

* * * * *

Vijaya's office.

ROY: (*suspiciously*) What is this 'special offer', Patil?

PATIL: (*on phone*) Well, Mr Roy, as you know, Delhi is

	very crowded at the moment. It is difficult to find hotel rooms.
ROY:	Yes, I know. Especially for late arrivals.
PATIL:	The delegates to your Conference need somewhere to stay. I will offer a 10% discount to all delegates who stay at the Minerva.
ROY:	That's very kind, Patil!
PATIL:	Don't mention it, Mr Roy. I'm always glad to help. Oh, and if you need transport . . . for Dr Dass . . . or anyone else . . .
ROY:	Thank you, Patil, but Dr Dass is staying at the A.I.C. My personal car will meet him at the airport.
PATIL:	Well, if you have any problems don't hesitate to call me . . . I hope the Conference will be a great success.
ROY:	So do I, Patil. So do I.

ভাষা সংকেত: মার্জিত অনুরোধ (Polite Requests)

(ক) কাহিনী সম্বন্ধে: নীচে কাহিনী সম্পর্কে কয়েকটি বিবৃতি দেওয়া হলো। এদের মধ্যে কোন্‌টি আপনার মতে সত্য *(true)* এবং কোন্‌টি অসত্য *(false)* তা স্থির করুন: (উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)

1 David knew the names of most of the staff on *The Daily Standard*, even before he met them.
2 One of the staff was not very friendly towards David.
3 Patil is an old friend of Mr Roy's.
4 Patil has offered special discount rates for conference delegates staying at the Minerva.
5 Mr Roy asked Patil if he could meet Dr Dass at the airport.
6 Dr Dass does not want to stay at the Hotel Minerva.
7 Mr Roy is grateful to Patil for the help he has offered.
8 Mr Roy does not trust Patil.

(খ) ভাষা চর্চা: দৈনন্দিন জীবনে প্রায়ই আমাদের কিছু করে দেবার জন্য অন্যদের অনুরোধ করতে হয়। এমন অনুরোধ জানাবার সহজ উপায় অবশ্যই 'Do this' বা 'Do that' বলা। কিন্তু সাধারণতঃ আমাদের আরো মার্জিত হতে হয়। মার্জিত অনুরোধ জানাবার জন্য যেসব বাক্‌ভঙ্গী আমরা বেশিরভাগ সময় ব্যবহার করি, তাদের কয়েকটি হলো: Please, could you ... অথবা Could you please .... ?

- Please, could you . . . . (or) Could you please . . . .?
- I'd be grateful if (you could) . . . .
- I'd like (you) to . . . .
- Could I . . . ./May I . . . .?
- Do you mind if I . . . .?
- Please . . . .

এ ধরনের বাক্‌ভঙ্গীর ব্যবহার বোঝাবার জন্য কয়েকটি উদাহরণ নীচে দেওয়া হলো:

1 *Please could you tell me* where the Post Office is?
Could you tell me the way to the Post Office?
Could you tell me how to get to the Post Office?

2 *I would be grateful if you could* let me have your answer by 10 September..
I'd be grateful if you could let me know as soon as possible.
I'd be grateful if you could post this parcel for me.

3 *Do you mind if* I use your telephone?
Could I use your telephone, please?
May I use your telephone?

4 *Could I leave* a message?
I'd be grateful if you could take a message for me.
Please could you take a message.

5 If you need any further information, *please contact* Dr R. J. Singh.
If you would like to renew your subscription, *please complete the enclosed form*.

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত:

(i) কাউকে অনুরোধ জানাবার সময় যে শব্দটি আপনার সবচেয়ে বেশি প্রয়োজন হবে তা হলো *please*। আরেকটি শব্দ হয়তো আপনি শিখে থাকবেন, *kindly*। এ শব্দটি ব্যবহার করবেন বেশ সাবধানে, কারণ ইংরেজীতে এর অর্থ প্রায়ই নেতিবাচক। উদাহরণস্বরূপ: Would you kindly shut the door এই বাক্যটি অনেকটা আদেশের মতো, অনুরোধ নয়। এর অর্থ আসলে 'shut the door' 'দরজা বন্ধ করো' 'please shut the door'— অর্থাৎ 'অনুগ্রহ করে দরজা বন্ধ করো'— এমনটা নয়।

(ii) *Please* —এই শব্দটি বাক্যের শুরুতে বা শেষেও বসতে পারে। কখনো কখনো আবার মাঝেও শব্দটি বসে। উদাহরণ স্বরূপ:

- *Please* could you let me have your answer by Thursday?
- Could you let me have your answer by Thursday, *please*.
- Could you let me have your answer, *please*, by Thursday.

UNIT 3

THE MISSING BAGS

Vijaya's office.

VIJAYA: *The Daily Standard*, good morning.

MRS MUKHERJEE: (*on phone*) Good morning, Vijaya, it's Mrs Mukherjee here. Can I speak to Mr Roy, please?

VIJAYA: I'm afraid he's very busy. You see, Dr Dass is arriving today. The Conference begins tomorrow,

MRS MUKHERJEE: Yes, I quite understand. Please tell Mr Roy I hope it's a great success.

VIJAYA: Thank you, Mrs Mukherjee. I'll tell him.

ROY: Good morning, Vijaya.

VIJAYA: Oh, Mr Roy! I didn't hear you come in. That was Mrs Mukherjee.

ROY: So I heard. She's a good lady, but she always calls at the wrong time. Vijaya, we have a problem. Damodar says my car won't start . . . the other cars are out, and we have to meet Dr Dass at the airport.

VIJAYA: Shall I call a taxi?

ROY: No, Vijaya. Call Mr Patil. After all, he did offer to help.

* * * * *

Delhi Airport.

ANNOUNCER: Indian Airlines announce the arrival of flight IC 203 from Calcutta and Ranchi.

VAYU: Dr Dass? . . . Dr Dass? . . . Are you Dr Dass? . . .

DASS: I am Dr Dass. You must be from *The Daily Standard*?

VAYU: No. My name is Vayu. I'm from Minerva Hotel. Mr Roy's car is out of order. But we will take you to the A.I.C.

DASS: That's very kind of you. Thank you.

VAYU: I hope you don't mind if we stop at the Minerva first. All the others are staying there . . . Ah, here's Professor Prasad! Now we can go.

* * * * *

Reception Desk, A.I.C.

RECEPTIONIST: Good afternoon, Mr Blake? Can I help you?

DAVID: I'm looking for Dr Dass. Has he arrived yet?

RECEPTIONIST: Yes. He's standing right next to you!

DAVID: Oh, Dr Dass.

DASS: Hello?

DAVID: I'm so pleased to meet you. My name is David Blake. Mr Roy asked me to make sure you arrived safely. Is everything all right?

DASS: Yes, thank you. The Minerva sent someone to meet me. A charming young lady—Vayu. She brought me here.

RECEPTIONIST: Your key, Dr Dass. Room 106.

DASS: Thank you . . . And my bags?

RECEPTIONIST: The driver left them over there. By the table.

DASS: These are not my bags. (*reads*) Professor Prasad. They must have made some mistake at the Minerva. I've got his bags. I hope he's got mine!

RECEPTIONIST: (*off*) A.I.C. Yes . . . I see . . . Good . . . I'll tell him. Oh, Dr Dass, that was the Minerva. They've found your bags. The driver's bringing them round.

DASS: Good. Well, David, while we're waiting shall we have some tea?

DAVID: Thank you, Dr Dass. I'd love some.

* * * * *

The Minerva Hotel. Patil's office.

PRASAD: Vayu!

VAYU: Yes, Prasad?

PRASAD: *Professor* Prasad to you! Have you finished?

VAYU: I'm nearly ready, 'professor'.

PRASAD: Hurry. The driver's waiting!

ভাষা সংকেত: -ing forms ঘটমান বর্তমান কাল (Present Continuous Tense)
(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে: নীচে যে বিবৃতিগুলো দেওয়া হলো, তাদের মধ্যে কোন্‌টি আপনার মতে সত্য *(true)* আর কোন্‌টি অসত্য *(false)* তা স্থির করুন:

(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন):

1 The International Wildlife Conference is not being held at the A.I.C. this year.
2 Dr Dass was expecting Mr Roy to meet him at the airport.
3 Patil asked his assistant, Vayu, to meet Dr Dass.
4 Dr Dass has met Vayu before.
5 Dr Dass is not staying at the Minerva hotel.
6 David recognized Dr Dass when he arrived.
7 Dr Dass arrived with the wrong suitcase.
8 It took Vayu a long time to find Dr Dass's case.
9 While Dr Dass was waiting for his case, Vayu was photocopying something at the Minerva.
10 Professor Prasad was angry with Vayu.

(খ) ভাষা চর্চা: ঘটমান বর্তমান কাল অথবা -ing form, ইংরেজিতে ব্যবহার হয় এমন ধরনের ক্রিয়ার বর্ণনা দেবার জন্য, যা বর্তমানে ঘটছে—অর্থাৎ, এই মুহূর্তে ঘটছে—অথবা যা ভবিষ্যতে ঘটবে। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

I'm waiting for the bus to Mysore.
I'm coming back next week.

অবশ্য এখানে লক্ষ্য রাখবেন যে যেসব ক্রিয়া সাধারণভাবে বা নিয়মিতভাবে ঘটে থাকে, তাদের ক্ষেত্রে প্রায়ই নিত্য বর্তমান কাল (Present Simple) ব্যবহার হয়। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

I don't take sugar in my tea.
We begin work at eight o'clock.

নীচের বাক্যগুলোর প্রত্যেকটিতে বন্ধনীর মধ্যে ক্রিয়াপদটিকে সবচেয়ে উপযুক্ত রূপে পরিবর্তিত করুন: (-ing, or Present Simple tense).

1 I (have) an appointment with Mr Roy. He (expect) me at eleven o'clock.
2 Many people from Calcutta (spend) the weekend at Digha.
3 I'm afraid I can't see you this evening. I (work) on the night-shift this week.
4 My daughter (study) agriculture in Bangalore.
5 Many people in India (use) English in their daily work.
6 In winter, we usually (heat) at least one of the rooms.
7 Next week, my cousin from Ahmedabad (come) to visit us.
8 I (listen) regularly to the BBC.
9 This service (not operate).
10 In the State of Uttar Pradesh, they (make) great improvements to the irrigation system.
11 Our Director (retire) at the end of the year.
12 Enclosed, I (send) you copies of all the documents you (require).

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত: প্রায়ই Continuous tense ব্যবহার করা হয় যখন বস্তুত: Present Simple-এর ব্যবহার আরো নির্ভুল হবে। নীচে কয়েকটি সাধারণ ভুলের দৃষ্টান্ত দেওয়া হলো। (এদের শুদ্ধ রূপ দেওয়া আছে বাঁদিকের স্তম্ভে, আর অশুদ্ধ রূপ ডান দিকের স্তম্ভে):

শুদ্ধ	অশুদ্ধ
Which country do you come from?	• Which country are you coming from?
Who do you want to see/speak to?	• Who are you wanting to see/speak to?
I like 'lassee' very much.	• I am liking 'lassee' very much.
How much does that cost?	• How much is that costing?
Many old people have trouble with their eyes.	• Many old people are having trouble with their eyes.
I don't speak English very well.	• I am not speaking English very well.
My bicycle needs a new saddle.	• My bicycle is needing a new saddle.,
It takes at least five hours to get from here to Mangalore.	• It is taking at least five hours to get from here to Mangalore

* * *

UNIT 4

TIGER'S EYE

Terrace of A.I.C.

YASMEEN: More tea, Dr Dass

DASS: Thank you, Yasmeen.

YASMEEN: Mr Roy?

ROY: Thank you. . . . I'm sorry that we couldn't meet you at the airport, Dr Dass.

DASS: Oh, that doesn't matter, Mr Roy.

ROY: I can't understand it . . . my car never breaks down —and unfortunately the office cars were out.

DASS: It's quite all right. The Minerva took good care of me. Especially the young lady . . . Vayu.

ROY: I'm glad to hear it.
Oh, Yasmeen, do you know where David is?

YASMEEN: He went straight to the Minerva, Mr Roy. He's waiting for us there.

DASS: Oh look, that must be the Minerva car. Yasmeen, before we go, I have some papers to give you. Now, where's my bag? . . . that's strange . . .

* * * * *

Gift Shop of Hotel Minerva

* * * * *

VAYU: Good morning, sir.

DAVID: Good morning

VAYU: Can I help you?

DAVID: Thank you, I'm just looking around.

VAYU: Please do.

DAVID: This is beautiful. What is it?

VAYU: A statue of Krishna.

DAVID: No, next to the statue. The ring . . . with the brown and yellow stone. What is it?

VAYU: Oh, it's just an ordinary . . . Tiger's Eye. . . . but it's not for sale. Excuse me. (*on phone*) Minerva Gift Shop . . . Vayu speaking . . . No, Mr Patil is not here yet . . . Where? Trivandrum? . . . Yes, Prasad—Professor Prasad—I'll tell him.

PATIL: (*off*) Vayu! Vayu! (*enters*) Vayu! I found this in the photocopier! Why didn't you check it before you finished . . . Oh, good morning, sir. Can I help you?

DAVID: No, thank you . . . I have to go to the Conference . . . Excuse me.

PATIL: Vayu—why did you leave this in the machine?

VAYU: I had to be quick. Prasad was in a hurry.

PATIL: *Professor* Prasad! Remember! And I want no more mistakes, Vayu. Think of your father's shop. Small shops sometimes catch fire . . . Burn down . . . By accident . . . We don't want that to happen, do we?

* * * * *

Terrace of A.I.C. as before.

DASS: That's strange . . . These two pages feel different. The last two . . . yes, they are different . . . This one is thicker—and, look!

YASMEEN: I can't see any difference, Dr Dass.

DASS: Let me hold them up to the light.

YASMEEN: Oh, yes—the watermark. This page is marked 'Extra Bond'. But the last page has a design—like the shape of an eye—with two letters . . . T . . . E. T . . . E . . . What could that stand for?

DASS: Could it be . . . Tiger's Eye! But we must go. The Minerva car is waiting . . .

ভাষা সংকেত: না-বাচক বিবৃতি (Negative Statements)

(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে: নীচে যে বিবৃতিগুলো দেওয়া হলো, তাদের মধ্যে কোন্‌টি আপনার মতে *true* আর কোন্‌টি *false* তা স্থির করুন।

(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন):

1 The Wildlife Conference is not being held at the A.I.C. this year.
2 Mr Roy did not meet Dr Dass at the airport.
3 Dr Dass is staying at the Hotel Minerva.
4 Dr Dass recognized Professor Prasad at the airport.
5 Dr Dass thought that his bag had been left at the Minerva by mistake.
6 David attended the conference as a journalist.
7 David met Vayu for the first time in the shop at the Minerva.
8 Vayu wanted David to buy the Tiger's Eye stone.
9 Mr Patil knows that David is working for *The Daily Standard*.
10 David knows that Vayu left a paper in the photocopier.

(খ) ভাষা চর্চা:

হাঁ-বাচক বিবৃতিকে না-বাচক বিবৃতিতে পরিবর্তিত করার সবচেয়ে সাধারণ পদ্ধতিগুলোর একটি হলো সহায়ক ক্রিয়াপদের (the auxiliary) '*do*' (did, does) সঙ্গে '*not*' ব্যবহার করা। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

Yasmeen *works* for Mr Patil.
Yasmeen *does not work* for Mr Patil.

উদাহরণটি দেখে এবারে, নীচের বিবৃতিগুলিকে না-বাচক বিবৃতিতে পরিবর্তন করুন:

1 Dr Dass *wanted* to hold the Conference at the Minerva.
2 Dr Dass *knew* that *The Daily Standard* car had broken down.
3 Dr Dass *invited* Professor Prasad to attend the Conference.
4 Mr Roy *asked* David to visit the Minerva shop.
5 David *went* to the meeting with Dr Dass at the A.I.C.
6 Professor Prasad *took* Dr Dass's bag by mistake.
7 Yasmeen *knows* who photocopied Dr Dass's papers.
8 Vijaya *writes* articles for *The Daily Standard*.

দ্রষ্টব্য : সমাধান-সূচীতে দেখতে পাবেন, চিহ্নিত শব্দগুলোতে কি ধরনের পরিবর্তন করতে হবে। (এবং, প্রসঙ্গতঃ, এই সমস্ত বিবৃতিগুলোই না-বাচক রূপে সত্য!)

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত : প্রশ্নের সংক্ষিপ্ত উত্তর (short answers)। কোনো প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসা করা হলে আমরা প্রায়ই সংক্ষিপ্ত উত্তর দিয়ে থাকি। উদাহরণস্বরূপ :

Q : Does this bus go to Bombay ?
A : Yes, it does. (অথবা No, it doesn't).

অথবা

Q. Can you lend me ten rupees ?
A : No, I can't. (অথবা Yes, I can).

সংক্ষিপ্ত উত্তরে, ব্যবহৃত ক্রিয়াপদটি প্রায় সবক্ষেত্রেই প্রশ্নে ব্যবহৃত ক্রিয়া পদটির মতো :

Does this bus go to Bombay?
Yes, it *does*.
Can you lend me ten rupees?
No, I *can't*.

এই নমুনাটি বুঝতে সাহায্য করার জন্য আরো কয়েকটি উদাহরণ দেওয়া হলো :

1 Q: *Are* you waiting for the Bombay bus?
A: Yes, I *am*.

2 Q: *Are* the banks open on Saturday?
A: Yes, they *are*.

3 Q: *Have* you seen Ramdhani today?
A: No, I haven't.

4 Q: *Do* you know who left this parcel for me?
A: No, I *don't*.

5 Q: *Is* there a Post Office near here?
A: Yes, there *is*.

6 Q: *Will* you be in tomorrow?
A: Yes, I *will*

7 Q: *Did* you post the letters?
A: Yes, I *did*.

8 Q: *Can* you drive a tractor?
A: No, I *can't*.

9 Q: *Is* a kilo heavier than a pound?
A: Yes, it *is*.

10 Q: *Did* you understand what he said?
A: No, I *didn't*.

দ্রষ্টব্য : একটি প্রশ্নের সংক্ষিপ্ত উত্তর কখনো কখনো আকস্মিক বা রূঢ় শোনাতে পারে। সেজন্য আমরা প্রায়ই উত্তরের পর একটি সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা যোগ করে থাকি। উদাহরণস্বরূপ : (৫ নং দেখুন) :

Q: Is there a Post Office near here?
A: Yes, there is. *It's just round the corner.*

UNIT 5

THE CONFERENCE

Entrance lobby of the Minerva.
Reddy is taking photographs of the Conference delegates.

REDDY: One moment, please . . . keep still . . . Very good. One more . . . Hold it!

YASMEEN: Reddy! You're back!

REDDY: So it seems.

YASMEEN: Where have you been all this time?

REDDY: All over . . . Bangladesh, Pakistan, Tamil Nadu, Kerala . . .

YASMEEN: (*to David*) David, this is Reddy. Our photographer.

REDDY: The one and only!

DAVID: Hi! It's great to meet you, Reddy. Shiva's told me so much about you.

PATIL: (*on P.A.*) Ladies and gentlemen. Please take your places. The Conference will begin in two minutes.

* * * * *

Minerva Hotel. Conference Hall.

DASS: Ladies and Gentlemen. It is my privilege and pleasure to open this Conference. The Sixth International Wildlife Conference. I should like to extend a warm welcome to our guests—from all five continents. And I should also like to thank the two people who have helped me most over the past six years: V.P. Roy and Yasmeen Mirza, of *The Daily Standard*. I am also most grateful to Mr J.N. Patil and the

Minerva Hotels for their help in organizing the Conference.

* * * * *

Minerva Hotel, Entrance lobby.

PATIL: Vayu—who's that man taking photographs inside?

VAYU: I think he's called Reddy, Mr. Patil. From *The Daily Standard*.

PATIL: I see . . . Tell Prasad to come out. I want to talk to him. In my office.

* * * * *

Minerva Hotel, Conference Hall.

DASS: Ladies and Gentlemen, my last word to you is this: We have a duty to save our wildlife. Elephants, rhinos, tigers, leopards, panthers. All over the world, these animals are in danger. Because they are being killed—for their skins, their tusks, their horns. Killed for money. This killing must stop—and only we can stop it. If we do not, by the year 2000 there will be no wild animals left—except in the zoos.
We must stop this terrible trade. We must stop the traders—the people who sell the skins and the ivory. And so I call on you all—from all parts of the world—to help.
Thank you.

VAYU: (*Whispers*) Prasad.

PRASAD: Yes?

VAYU: Mr Patil wants to see you in his office.

* * * * *

Minerva Hotel. Patil's office.

PRASAD: You wanted to see me, Mr Patil?

PATIL: Yes, Prasad. You must leave now . . . for Cochin.

PRASAD: Why now?

PATIL: Because I need you there. And I don't need you here. You've done the job you came to do.

ভাষা সংকেত: বাধ্য-বাধকতার প্রকাশভঙ্গী— 'must, need to, have to, should'
(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে: নীচে যেসব বিবৃতিগুলো দেওয়া হলো, তাদের মধ্যে কোন্‌টি আপনার মতে *true* আর কোন্‌টি *false* তা স্থির করুন।

(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)।

1 Dr Dass was angry with Vayu for losing his case.

2 Dr Dass does not know who photocopied his papers.

3 David arrived late for the Conference.

4 *The Daily Standard* helped to organize the Conference.

5 Mr Patil was not pleased that Reddy was taking photographs of the Conference delegates.

6 Mr Patil did not want Professor Prasad to stay long at the Conference.

7 Dr Dass changed the words of his speech, because he was afraid of 'Tiger's Eye'.

8 Professor Prasad is going to Cochin to look after the Minerva Hotel there.

9 The 'job' which Professor Prasad came to do at the Conference was to get his hands on Dr Dass's case.

(খ) ভাষা চর্চা: বাধ্য-বাধকতা প্রকাশ করার নানা ধরনের ভঙ্গী আছে। সবচেয়ে সাধারণ ভঙ্গীগুলোর মধ্যে কয়েকটি হলো *have to, need to, must, ought to, should* এই শব্দগুলোর ব্যবহার। মোটামুটি ভাবে এদের মধ্যে সবচেয়ে জোরালো শব্দ হলো *must*। মনে রাখবেন *must* শুধু বর্তমানকালেই ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন— I must go to the dentist.

অতীত ও বর্তমান কালে আমরা *have to* ব্যবহার করি *must*-এর পরিবর্তে। যেমন:

I had to go to the dentist

I'll have to go to the dentist.

নীচের বাক্যগুলোতে, বাধ্য-বাধকতা বোঝাবার জন্য সবচেয়ে উপযুক্ত কথাটি ব্যবহার করুন। (কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্রে একটির বেশি প্রকাশভঙ্গী ব্যবহার করা যেতে পারে):

1 Bicycles (. . . . .) not be placed against the wall.

2 The plane leaves at 15.00. You (. . . . .) be at the airport at least one hour earlier.

3 Members of the Society do not (. . . . .) pay the entrance fee.

4 That's a nasty cough! You (. . . . .) see the doctor.

5 Rooms (. . . . .) be vacated by 12.00 p.m. at the latest.

6 I'm sorry, I (. . . . .) leave you now. I have an appointment at 15.00.

7 All letters addressed to the Editor (. . . . .) be kept as short as possible.

8 All visitors (. . . . .) report to the reception desk.

9 If you have time, when you're in Bombay, you (. . . . .) visit Elephanta.

10 If you are a citizen of India you do not (. . . . .) to complete the immigration form.

11 In the Notes, you will find the details you (. . . . .) provide when filling in this form.

12 They're expecting us at six. I think we (. . . . .) let them know we'll be late.

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত : আমরা যেসব শব্দ নিয়ে আলোচনা করছিলাম, তাদের ব্যবহারের কিছু সাধারণ ভুল নীচে দেওয়া হলো। নীচের বাক্যগুলো সব ইংরেজীতে অশুদ্ধ। অশুদ্ধিগুলো চিনে, বাক্যগুলো শুদ্ধ করতে পারেন কি?

1 I'm afraid I can't see you next week. I'm having to go to Patna.

2 I think we must to leave now. I don't want that you miss the train.

3 Could I borrow your bicycle tomorrow, if you're not needing it?

4 It's not far to the station, You have not to take a rickshaw.

5 You must sign here, please.

UNIT 6: পুনরাবৃত্তি

ভাষা চর্চা

I মার্জিত অনুরোধ, ইচ্ছা প্রকাশ, আদেশ (polite requests, wishes, orders)
যখন আমরা কাউকে দিয়ে কিছু করাতে চাই, তখন সাধারণতঃ আমরা অনুরোধ জানাই (making a request), সরাসরি বলি বা নির্দেশ দিই (giving an order) অথবা ইচ্ছা প্রকাশ করি (expressing a wish)। আমরা কি বলছি তা বিশেষভাবে নির্ভর করে পরিস্থিতি বা প্রসঙ্গের ওপরে, এবং এই পরিস্থিতিতে যে বলার ধরনটি আমাদের মতে সবচেয়ে উপযুক্ত তার ওপরে। উদাহরণস্বরূপ, আমরা বলতে পারি:

—Call me back tomorrow. (আদেশ)

—Would you mind calling me back tomorrow ? (অনুরোধ)

—Perhaps you could call me back tomorrow. (ইচ্ছা প্রকাশ)

ভাষা ব্যবহারের এই ক্ষেত্রটিতে যদিও বাঁধা-ধরা নিয়মাবলী খুব কমই আছে, কিছু রীতি-নীতি কিন্তু সাধারণভাবে অনুসৃত হয়ে থাকে। দৈনন্দিন জীবনে পারস্পরিক আদান-প্রদানের ক্ষেত্রে—বিশেষতঃ স্বল্প-পরিচিত ব্যক্তিদের ক্ষেত্রে—নির্দেশ বা আদেশ দেবার পরিবর্তে অনুরোধ জানানো অথবা ইচ্ছা প্রকাশ করাই আরো স্বাভাবিক। নীচের দৃষ্টান্তগুলোতে অনুজ্ঞামূলক (imperative), অর্থাৎ আদেশ বা নির্দেশসূচক কয়েকটি বাক্য দেওয়া রয়েছে। বন্ধনীর মধ্যে দেওয়া শব্দগুলোকে ব্যবহার করে এই বাক্যগুলোকে অনুরোধ অথবা ইচ্ছা প্রকাশ সূচক বাক্যে পরিবর্তিত করুন:

1 Move your bicycle from here!
   a) I think you . . . . .
   b) Would you mind . . . . .

2 Tell Dr Dass I'm waiting for him.
   a) Please . . . . .
   b) Could . . . . .

3 I want to leave my bags here.
   a) Is it all right . . . . . ?
   b) Do you mind . . . . . ?

4 Send us your reply by telex.
a) We would be grateful . . . . .
b) Please, ...

5 Give me your name!
a) Could I . . . . . please?
b) Would you mind . . . . .?

6 What is the time?
a) Could you . . . . .?
b) Do you know . . . . .?

7 Show me your ticket!
a) Could I . . . . .?
b) Would you mind . . . . .?

8 Tell Mrs Ramdhani I want to talk to her.
a) Could you . . . . .?
b) Please, ...

9 You will wait for me at the station.
a) I'd be grateful if . . . . .
b) Perhaps you . . . . .

10 You must give me your address.
a) Could you . . . . .
b) I'd like to . . . . .

II সংকুচিত রূপ: (Contracted Forms)
কথ্য ইংরেজী ভাষায় অনেক বাক্‌ভঙ্গীরই সংকুচিত বা সংক্ষেপিত রূপ ব্যবহার করা হয়ে থাকে। উদাহরণস্বরূপ, আমরা সাধারণতঃ I'm, I'll, I've ইত্যাদি বাক্‌ভঙ্গী ব্যবহার করে থাকি— I am, I shall, I have ইত্যাদির পরিবর্তে।
নীচের বাক্যগুলোতে কয়েকটি শব্দ চিহ্নিত করা হয়েছে—এই শব্দগুলোকে তাদের shortened (or contracted) রূপে পরিবর্তিত করুন:

1 The storm *did not last* long last night.

2 *We are expecting* to have many village children at the new school. But *we do not know how we will be able* to arrange transport for them.

3 *If it is not* too late, *I would like* to call round to see you at about 10 p.m.

4 *I have been trying* to contact you for days, but *you are never* in your office!

5 *We would be very glad if you would join us* for dinner.

6 Mrs Mukherjee says *she will be waiting for you* at Ranchi station. *She has booked* a room for you at the Railway Hotel.

7 *Where is* David?
He has gone out with Reddy.

8 *How is* your back?
Better, thank you.

9 *What is the name* of Mr Roy's secretary?
Vijaya.

10 *I am looking* for Yasmeen. Have you seen her, Vijaya?
She is not here, Mr Rasheed. *She is in* Orissa.

11 David said *that he would meet you* at the Minerva.

12 *I would like to* sign the letter *as soon as you have finished typing it,* Vijaya.

III না-বাচক বিবৃতি: Negative statements করতে, *no, not, not any, none,* ইত্যাদি শব্দ আপনার সবচেয়ে বেশি প্রয়োজন হবে। মনে রাখবেন, একটি না-বাচক ক্রিয়াপদের পরে সাধারণতঃ any (anywhere, anybody, anything) শব্দটি আসে।
নীচে দেওয়া এক-এক জোড়া বাক্যের মধ্যে তুলনা করুন:

1 a) There *weren't any* free rooms at the Minerva.
b) There *were no* free rooms at the Minerva.

2 a) I knocked, but there *wasn't anybody* in the office.
b) I knocked, but there *was nobody* in the office.

নীচের বাক্যগুলোর মধ্যে কয়েকটি শুদ্ধ, আর কয়েকটি অশুদ্ধ। যে বাক্যগুলো আপনার মতে অশুদ্ধ, তাদের শুদ্ধ করার চেষ্টা করুন:

1 This pump is using not much oil.

2 No visitors allowed in rooms after ten o'clock.

3 Visitors are not allowed in rooms after ten o'clock.

4 You can come in the morning or the afternoon.
It makes not any difference.

5 The fields are very dry. We are having not enough rain this year.

6 We have excellent equipment, but not enough trained staff to use it properly.

7 The heater works well, only the gauge shows not the correct temperature.

8 I'm sorry, the course is full. We can't accept any more applications.

9 On the whole, our students work well. But they are not wanting to do any work out of class.

10 We have plenty of books. But we don't have somewhere to put them.

11 The doctor reported that there was no change in the patient's condition.

12 Please do not write anything in the space below.

UNIT 7

THE INSPECTOR CALLS

Vijaya's office.

VIJAYA: *The Daily Standard.*

MRS MUKHERJEE: (*on phone*) Vijaya—it's Mrs Mukherjee. I'm so angry! Have you seen the paper!

VIJAYA: Which paper, Mrs Mukherjee?

MRS MUKHERJEE: *The Star of Bihar*! On the front page there's an article with the headline: 'WILDLIFE CONFERENCE: A WASTE OF TIME, A WASTE OF MONEY'!

VIJAYA: That's bad . . .

MRS MUKHERJEE: And what's worse, Vijaya, what's worse is that the man who wrote it . . . the man who wrote it must have seen Dr Dass's private papers! He even quotes figures from them.

VIJAYA: And who wrote it?

MRS MUKHERJEE: They don't say, of course. But I think a Professor Prasad may have had a hand in it. His name is mentioned in the article. I'll send you a copy of it today.

VIJAYA: Thank you, Mrs Mukherjee. I'll tell Mr Roy.

* * * * *

Roy's office.

ROY: Well, Inspector, you've heard what happened at the Conference. What do you make of it?

SHAH: Well, something is definitely wrong. But I can't put my finger on it . . . You see, there are some questions

we must settle. First: why did your car break down on the day that Dr Dass arrived?

YASMEEN: Perhaps it didn't 'break down'? Perhaps somebody made it 'break down'.

ROY: You're right, Yasmeen! Damodar told me he found water in the petrol-tank.

SHAH: That's interesting, Mr Roy . . . Second question: why were Dr Dass's bags left at the Minerva Hotel?

DAVID: Maybe somebody wanted to see his personal papers? His address-book?

SHAH: That's possible, Mr Blake . . . But maybe it was just a mistake? My third question: why did Professor Prasad not notice at once?

YASMEEN: Notice what, Inspector?

SHAH: That he had Dr Dass's bags and not his own.

YASMEEN: Perhaps he did notice.

SHAH: Or perhaps he didn't. We still don't know. Now, my last question: who photocopied Dr Dass's papers—and why? Was it the person who wrote the article? Or someone else?

DAVID: I might have the answer, Inspector. At least, to part of your question.

SHAH: Go on, Mr Blake.

DAVID: Well, when I was at the Hotel Minerva—in the gift shop—I heard something. It didn't seem important at the time.

SHAH: What did you hear?

DAVID: What I heard was Patil, shouting from the doorway at Vayu. And waving a paper. He seemed very angry and he wanted to know why she had left it in the photocopier.

SHAH: Mm . . . But what was the paper?

DAVID: I've no idea.

SHAH: You see, it could have been any paper. . . . But it could also have been the last page of Dr Dass's papers.

	. . . Well, Mr Roy. I must go. But before I go, one last question. Are you sure about Tiger's Eye?
ROY:	Quite sure, Inspector. The organization does exist!
SHAH:	But Vayu seems so charming. So intelligent. Why would she work for Tiger's Eye?

ভাষা সংকেত: প্রশ্নবাচক শব্দ: (Question Words)

(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে: নীচে দেওয়া বিবৃতিগুলোর মধ্যে কোন্‌টি আপনার মতে *true* আর কোন্‌টি *false* তা স্থির করুন।

(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)।

1 Mrs Mukherjee is the correspondent for *The Star of Bihar.*
2 The articles attacking Dr Dass were signed by Professor Prasad.
3 There is no proof that Vayu photocopied Dr Dass's papers.
4 There *is* proof that *The Daily Standard* car did not break down accidentally.
5 Professor Prasad immediately contacted the A.I.C. when he found that he had been given Dr Dass's bag, instead of his own.
6 David was not inside the Minerva shop when Mr Patil came in.
7 Inspector Shah found answers to all the questions he asked.
8 Yasmeen works closely together with Dr Dass.
9 Nobody knows who controls the Tiger's Eye organization.

(খ) ভাষা চর্চা: ইংরেজী ভাষায় এমন সাতটি শব্দ আছে যাদের সাধারণতঃ প্রশ্নবাচক শব্দ হিসেবে বর্ণনা করা হয়। এগুলো হলো: *what, when, which, where, who, why, how.* এই শব্দগুলোর পরে প্রায়ই সহায়ক ক্রিয়াপদ (auxiliary verb) বসানো হয়। যেমন: *is, can, does, have,* ইত্যাদি।

উদাহরণস্বরূপ: Q: When did you arrive?
(A: At ten o'clock.)

Q: How far is it to Periyar?
(A: About 20 kilometres).

নীচের অভ্যাসটিতে একটি প্রশ্নের তালিকা পাবেন, যাদের উত্তর আপনি জানতে চান।

জানার জন্য আপনি কিভাবে প্রশ্ন করবেন? আপনার প্রশ্ন শুরু করার জন্য চিহ্নিত শব্দগুলো ব্যবহার করুন:

যে কথা আপনি জানতে চান তা হল:

1 *when* the next bus leaves for Kolhapur

2 *where* Dr Narayan lives

3 *who* broke the window on the first floor

4 *why* you have to pay an extra Rs 20 for your ticket

5 *where* you can buy (a copy of) *The Economist*

6 *how long* it takes to get to Mysore

7 *what* the postal code is for Hyderabad

8 *which* platform the Mahalaxmi Express leaves from

9 *how much* electricity will cost next month

10 *when* the road repairs will be finished

(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)

দ্রষ্টব্য: ওপরে দেওয়া প্রায় সব কটি দৃষ্টান্তেই, প্রশ্নের শব্দ বিন্যাসে পরিবর্তনের প্রয়োজন রয়েছে।

অবশ্য যদি আপনার প্রশ্ন শুরু হয় **Can you tell me** দিয়ে তাহলে শব্দবিন্যাসে পরিবর্তন হবে না। যেমন, ১০নং দৃষ্টান্ত হবে:

Can you tell me when the road repairs will be finished?

আরো তিনটি দৃষ্টান্ত:

1. I Can you tell me where Janpath is?
   (অথবা: Where is Janpath)?
2. Can you tell me who the news editor is?
   (অথবা: Who is the news editor)?
3. Can you tell me when the train leaves?
   (অথবা: When does the train leave?)

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত: প্রশ্নের সংক্ষিপ্ত উত্তর

প্রশ্নের পূর্ণাঙ্গ উত্তরের প্রয়োজন না হলে আমরা সাধারণতঃ একটি short answer দিয়ে থাকি। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

Q: Where is Mr Roy?

A: I don't know.

আমরা সচরাচর বলি না:

A: I don't know where he is.

এছাড়াও, সাধারণতঃ আমরা প্রশ্নে উল্লেখিত বিশেষ্য পদ (nouns)-এর পুনরাবৃত্তি করি না। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

Q: Where did you buy your chappals?
A: At the market.

সচরাচর বলিনা

A: I bought my chappals at the market.

অনেক পাঠ্যপুস্তকেই পূর্ণাঙ্গ উত্তরদানের চর্চা করার নির্দেশ দেওয়া হয়, যেন ইংরেজী ভাষায় সেটাই স্বাভাবিক। কিন্তু তা করা ভুল! নীচে আরো তিনটি দৃষ্টান্ত দেওয়া হলো যাদের মাধ্যমে long এবং short-form উত্তরের মধ্যে পার্থক্য দেখানো হয়েছে।

1. Q: Why did the car not start?
   A1: Because somebody had put water in the petrol.
   A2: The car did not start because somebody had put water in the petrol.
2. Q: Where did you leave your bag?
   A1: I can't remember.
   A2: I can't remember where I left my bag.
3. Q: When did she call?
   A1: I don't know.
   A2: I don't know when she called.

এছাড়া দ্রষ্টব্য: প্রোগ্রাম ৪, বিভাগ-গ

UNIT 8

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Roy's office.

ROY: Vijaya.

VIJAYA: (*off*) Coming, Mr Roy . . .

ROY: Vijaya, I'd like to dictate a letter, to Inspector Shah.

VIJAYA: Shall I mark it 'confidential', Mr Roy?

ROY: Yes. Strictly confidential. Dear Inspector Shah . . . Thank you for coming to see me last week . . . This is a brief record . . . of the main points of our discussion on . . . When was it, Vijaya?

VIJAYA: Five days ago, on Friday 5th October.

ROY: Right, put that down. Now go on . . . One: Tiger's Eye is a powerful international organization . . . full stop. It controls . . . the illegal trade . . . in animal skins and ivory. We believe . . . that Tiger's Eye . . . may have links with . . . the Minerva Hotels. Have you got that?

VIJAYA: (*repeats*) . . . may have links with the Minerva Hotels.

ROY: Now the second point, Vijaya. Two: . . . *The Daily Standard* will investigate further . . . and report back to you . . . in one month's time. (*on phone*) Roy speaking. . .

DAVID: Mr Roy, it's David Blake.

ROY: Oh, David?

DAVID: Listen—we've just seen Patil and Vayu.

ROY: Where?

DAVID: Coming out of a shop on Janpath.

ROY: When?

DAVID: Literally just now.

ROY: Are you sure?

DAVID: Absolutely positive.

ROY: Right. I'll come at once.
We'll finish the letter later, Vijaya. I must go.

* * * * *

Janpath.

ROY: What is this, David? Why do I have to meet you in the middle of the street?

DAVID: I'm sorry, Mr Roy. Reddy told me to call you.

ROY: Well, where is Reddy? And why aren't you in the office?

DAVID: Look, I can explain. Can we move in here? It's quieter.

Passage off Janpath.

ROY: Well, David?

DAVID: Reddy was taking photographs of Delhi. Mr Rasheed told me to go with him—to get to know the city.

ROY: And? . . .

DAVID: Well, just here—where we're standing—a big car stopped. Patil and Vayu got out. They went into that shop. And came out . . . with a cardboard box.

ROY: Hmm. Cheap things to sell in their expensive hotel.

DAVID: I don't think so, Mr Roy. They didn't have time to buy anything. They were inside for only a minute.

ROY: I see. And where's Reddy?

DAVID: He followed them. In an auto-rickshaw.

ROY: And you?

DAVID: I went into the shop, to look around. The man doesn't speak English—or he doesn't want to. He seems very nervous.

ROY: Right. Wait here. I'll have a look.

* * * * *

As before. Some minutes later.

ROY: Nothing interesting there, David. Just cheap belts, bags, chappals . . .

DAVID: Nothing?

ROY: Nothing . . . except for one—very ordinary—Tiger's Eye.

ভাষা-সংকেত: পদান্বয়ী অব্যয় (Prepositions)

(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে: নীচের বিবৃতিগুলোর মধ্যে কোন্‌টি আপনার মতে *true* আর কোন্‌টি *false* তা স্থির করুন।

(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন:)

1 Mr Roy believes that there is a link between the Minerva Hotels and the Tiger's Eye organization.

2 David and Reddy had been following Patil for a long time.

3 Patil and Vayu spent only a few minutes in the shop.

4 Reddy went into the shop with David.

5 David was not able to talk to the shopkeeper.

6 Mr Roy knew that he would find something unusual in the shop.

7 Tiger's Eye is the name of a semi-precious stone.

8 Mr Roy was disappointed by what he saw in the shop.

(খ) ভাষা চর্চা

কয়েকটি পদান্বয়ী অব্যয়, যেমন, *in, at* এবং *on*, সময় ও স্থান উভয়কেই নির্দেশ করতে পারে। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

সময়

Your room will be ready *in ten minutes*.

I'll meet you *at 14.30*.

The meeting will be held *on Friday*.

স্থান

- Your room will be ready *in ten minutes*.
- I'll meet you *at 14.30*.

- The meeting will be held *on Friday*.
- The keys are *in the top drawer*.
- David was waiting *at the airport*.
- The reception desk is *on the first floor*.

নীচের বাক্যগুলোতে আপনার বিচারে সবচেয়ে উপযুক্ত preposition (*in, on* অথবা *at*) দিয়ে শূন্যস্থান পূর্ণ করুন:

1 The conference opens (. . . .) 20 October, beginning (. . . .) 10.00.
2 David first met Vayu (. . . .) the Minerva shop.
3 Yasmeen is leaving for Orissa (. . . .) Friday, (. . . .) the Howrah Express.
4 Mr Mohammed will see you (. . . .) ten o'clock (. . . .) his office. That's (. . . .) the first floor.
5 The director is busy, I'm afraid. He's (. . . .) a meeting. Could you call back (. . . .) half an hour?
6 I heard (. . . .) the radio that there's going to be a concert (. . . .) the Shastri Theatre (. . . .) Tuesday (. . . .) eight o'clock. Shall we go?
7 Rain is expected during the afternoon (. . . .) W. Bengal and (. . . .) parts of Bihar. The temperature (. . . .) noon (. . . .) Calcutta was 37 C. (. . . .) the coast, it was slightly lower.
8 The flight for Trivandrum will be departing (. . . .) 30 minutes. All passengers should check in (. . . .) counter No. 3, and proceed through Security Control (. . . .) the departure hall.

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত: পদান্বয়ী অব্যয় দুভাবে ব্যবহার করা যায়।— প্রথমতঃ শব্দটির সাধারণ অর্থে: *at, on* অথবা *in* এই শব্দগুলো সোজাসুজি কোনো সময় অথবা স্থান নির্দেশ করে (ওপরে দেওয়া দৃষ্টান্ত দ্রষ্টব্য)। দ্বিতীয়তঃ শব্দটির বাগ্‌বৈশিষ্ট সম্মত অর্থে: পদান্বয়ী অব্যয়টি স্বাভাবিকভাবে নির্দিষ্ট কয়েকটি শব্দের সঙ্গে যুক্ত হয়, যদিও সময় বা স্থানের সঙ্গে সরাসরি যোগাযোগ নাও থাকতে পারে। যেমন—

I'm *in trouble*.

অথবা You can have it *on credit*.

অথবা It's cheap *at the price*.

এসব শব্দকে 'স্থায়ী প্রকাশভঙ্গী' (fixed expressions) বলা যেতে পারে, কারণ, পদান্বয়ী

অব্যয় ও বিশেষ্যপদ সবসময়ই পরস্পরের সঙ্গে সম্পর্কযুক্ত।

এ-ধরণের কয়েকটি প্রকাশভঙ্গী নীচে দেওয়া হলো, যেগুলো মনে রাখা দরকার :

স্থায়ী প্রকাশভঙ্গী :

In

in detail	(to study a report in detail)
in principle	(In principle I agree with you)
in fact	(You could send a telegram, but in fact it would be better to call them directly.)
in trouble/danger	(difficulty/debt)
in operation	(the lift is not in operation)
in good health	
in case	(I'll leave you the keys, in case you need them)
in the end	(finally)

At

at last	(finally)
at worst/best	(at best, we'll be finished by six)
at least	(it may be hot, but at least it's not humid)
at risk	(There may be a possible danger)

On

on duty/leave/holiday	
on trial	(our new driver is on trial for 3 months)
on sale/offer	

দ্রষ্টব্য : ভালো ইংরেজী অভিধানগুলোতে আরো অনেক প্রয়োজনীয় দৃষ্টান্ত পাওয়া যেতে পারে।

UNIT 9

THE BOX OF BOOKS

Vijaya's office.

VIJAYA: *The Daily Standard*. Good morning.

MRS MUKHERJEE: (*on phone*) Vijaya—it's Mrs Mukherjee. No, don't worry. I don't need to talk to Mr Roy. Just give him a message, please . . .

VIJAYA: What's the message, Mrs Mukherjee?

MRS MUKHERJEE: Well . . . in *The Daily Standard* I saw the photographs of the Conference. They were very good. Please tell Reddy.

VIJAYA: I will, Mrs Mukherjee. But what's your message?

MRS MUKHERJEE: It's this: in one of the pictures, there is a man standing behind Dr Dass.

VIJAYA: Yes?

MRS MUKHERJEE: Under the picture it says that he is 'Professor Prasad'. Well, you remember the article in *The Star of Bihar*?

VIJAYA: Yes?

MRS MUKHERJEE: You remember it mentioned 'Professor Prasad'?

VIJAYA: Yes.

MRS MUKHERJEE: (*melodramatically*) Well, I can tell you that he is not a professor!

VIJAYA: No?

MRS MUKHERJEE: No, Vijaya! He is a businessman. He has shops in Ranchi, Varanasi, Calcutta . . .

VIJAYA: What kind of shops?

MRS MUKHERJEE: Gift shops, . . . souvenir shops . . . where you can buy all sorts of things. Animal skins, ivory, precious stones . . .

VIJAYA: Thank you, Mrs Mukherjee. I'll tell Mr Roy.

* * * * *

Hotel Minerva Gift Shop.

PATIL: Have you got my ticket, Vayu?

VAYU: Yes, Mr Patil. Delhi—Trivandrum. You leave at 1500 hours . . . three o'clock.

PATIL: Right. And the box? Where is it?

VAYU: In your office, Mr Patil.

PATIL: Did you open the box?

VAYU: No. No, I didn't.

PATIL: Do you know what's inside it?

VAYU: I think so, Mr Patil.

PATIL: Does your father know?

VAYU: No. No, I'm sure he doesn't!

PATIL: What did you tell him?

VAYU: I told him they were books.

PATIL: Good. You will bring those 'books' with you to Cochin. On Monday.

VAYU: In the box?

PATIL: No, Vayu—in your suitcase. A lady's suitcase is a safe place . . . The 'books' aren't heavy, but they are precious. Look after them, Vayu. I know exactly how many there are. I'm sure your father wouldn't want you to lose them, would he? And we wouldn't want anything to happen to his shop, would we? Ah! twelve o'clock. I must go. I'll see you in Cochin, on Monday. Have a good trip, Vayu!

* * * * *

Roy's office.

ROY: Well, Reddy, what happened?

REDDY: Well, I followed their car, Mr Roy. But you know the rickshaw got stuck in a traffic jam. When I got

	to the Minerva, it was too late.
ROY:	Too late?
REDDY:	Patil was not there.
ROY:	Where had he gone?
REDDY:	Nobody would tell me. They just said 'Mr Patil's not here.'
ROY:	He left very quickly . . . I wonder where he's gone.
REDDY:	Perhaps—to Kovalam Beach.
ROY:	Kovalam Beach!
REDDY:	Yes, I picked up this little brochure at the reception desk. Listen, (*reads*) 'Minerva Hotels announce the opening of a new luxury hotel at Kovalam Beach, near Trivandrum.
ROY:	Tell Vijaya to get a ticket for David—for Trivandrum.

ভাষা সংকেত: Do / Have / Is ইত্যাদি দিয়ে প্রশ্ন

(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে: নীচে দেওয়া বিবৃতিগুলোর মধ্যে কোন্‌টি আপনার মতে *true* আর কোন্‌টি *false* তা স্থির করুন:

(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)

1 Mrs Mukherjee knows that Professor Prasad is not a real 'professor'.

2 Patil is going to Trivandrum to open a new Minerva hotel.

3 Vayu will be travelling with Patil.

4 The 'box of books' which Vayu will be carrying was taken from the shop on Janpath.

5 Vayu is frightened of Patil.

6 Vayu knows that the box does not contain books.

7 Mr Roy thinks that David should spend more time in the office.

8 'Professor' Prasad has already gone to Cochin.

(খ) ভাষা-চর্চা

ইংরেজীতে প্রশ্ন করার সময় আমরা বেশির ভাগ সময় হয় প্রশ্নবাচক শব্দ ব্যবহার করি,

যেমন—*who, why, when* অথবা ব্যবহার করি সহায়ক ক্রিয়াপদ, যেমন— *can, do, have, is.*

লক্ষ্য রাখবেন, প্রশ্নের উত্তরে সহায়ক ক্রিয়াপদ বা auxiliary verb এর প্রায়ই পুনরাবৃত্তি করা হয়। উদাহরণস্বরূপ :

Q: *Does* the Mahalaxmi Express go to Bombay?
A: Yes, it *does*.
Q: *Has* David been to India before?
A: No, *he hasn't*.

নীচের অনুশীলনীতে প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিন 'Yes' অথবা 'No' দিয়ে শুরু করে :

1 Q: Does Vayu work for Patil?
A: Yes. (. . . .).
2 Q: Does Mrs Mukherjee work for *The Daily Standard*?
A: Yes, (. . . .).
3 Q: Did Professor Prasad stay to the end of the Conference?
A: No, (. . . .).
4 Q: Does Vayu know that David is a journalist?
A: No (. . . .).
5 Q: Did Patil help to organize the Wildlife Conference?
A: Yes (. . . .).
6 Q: Was Reddy at the Conference?
A: Yes (. . . .).
7 Q: Did Reddy take photographs at the Conference?
A: Yes, (. . . .).
8 Q: Has Professor Prasad gone to Cochin?
A: Yes, (. . . .).
9 Q: Is David going to Trivandrum?
A: Yes, (. . . .).
10 Q: Has Dr Dass gone back to Orissa?
A: Yes, (. . . .).

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত:

প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসা করা হলো ভাষার সবচেয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কাজগুলোর মধ্যে একটি। ইংরেজী ভাষায় আমরা প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসা করতে পারি দু-ভাবে:

(i) প্রত্যক্ষভাবে (সরাসরি): একটি প্রশ্নবাচক শব্দ, যেমন *who* অথবা *when* ব্যবহার করে, অথবা একটি সহায়ক ক্রিয়াপদ, যেমন *does* অথবা *is* ব্যবহার করে (ওপরের দৃষ্টান্তগুলোর মতো)। খুবই পরিচিত কোনো ব্যক্তির সঙ্গে কথা বলার সময়, অথবা সম-মর্যাদাসম্পন্ন কোনো ব্যক্তির সঙ্গে কথা বলার সময় আমরা সাধারণতঃ সরাসরি প্রশ্ন করে থাকি।

(ii) পরোক্ষভাবে: প্রশ্নের আগে একটি মার্জিত বাক্‌ভঙ্গী যোগ করে, যেমন— 'Please could you tell me ....' অথবা I'd like to (know)....'

Direct এবং Indirect প্রশ্নের কয়েকটি দৃষ্টান্ত নীচে দেওয়া হলো:

1 a) When will Mr Roy be back?
  b) Please could you tell me when Mr Roy will be back?

2 a) Where is the railway station?
  b) Could you tell me where the railway station is, please?

3 a) Who is organizing the Conference?
  b) I'd like to know who is organizing the Conference.

4 a) Where does Dr Dass live?
  b) Could you tell me where Dr Dass lives?

5 a) Did Mr Rasheed get my message?
  b) I wanted to ask if Mr Rasheed got my message.

UNIT 10

BAD NEWS, GOOD NEWS

Vijaya's office.

ROY: Good morning, Vijaya.

VIJAYA: Oh, Mr Roy! Good morning.

ROY: Any news?

VIJAYA: Good news, Mr Roy. A telex from England. From Shiva. He's coming back on the 15th of November.

ROY: I'm glad to hear it. We need him here . . . Vijaya, if anyone calls, tell them I'm busy. I have a meeting with Yasmeen and Rasheed.

VIJAYA: You look worried, Mr Roy.

ROY: I am . . . Where's David?

VIJAYA: He's moving into his flat. He said he'd be here by 10 o'clock.

ROY: When he comes, tell him I'd like to see him.

* * * * *

Roy's office.

ROY: Well, we have good news and we have bad news. Which do you want first? Rasheed?

RASHEED: The bad news.

ROY: Yasmeen?

YASMEEN: Let Rasheed have his bad news. I can wait for the good news.

ROY: It's not his bad news. It's ours. As I'm sure you both know, the paper is not selling well. Circulation is

falling. Something is wrong.

RASHEED: What is wrong, Mr Roy, is quite clear. This is a newspaper. What people want to read in a newspaper is news and not—

YASMEEN: *(interrupts)* And not articles about wildlife?

RASHEED: Not . . . every week. As I always say—

YASMEEN: As you always say: 'This is a newspaper—not a magazine!'

RASHEED: Exactly. We want hard facts. News—not views.

YASMEEN: What I write about,. Rasheed, is news. And my facts are hard! If we don't stop this illegal trade in skins, there will be no wild animals left by the year 2000. That is a fact!

RASHEED: It is also a fact that *The Daily Standard* is losing readers.

YASMEEN: But not because of what I write, Rasheed. It's because of what other people write, in other papers —against *The Daily Standard*.

RASHEED: Perhaps it's not your fault, Yasmeen. But as long as you go on supporting Dr Dass, they'll go on attacking us. And we'll go on losing readers . . . But you said you had some good news, Mr Roy?

* * * * *

A stone is thrown through Vijaya's window.

VIJAYA: *(shouts off)* Mr Roy! Mr Roy!

ROY: *(calls)* Coming, Vijaya . . . I'm sorry, Rasheed, I'm afraid the good news will have to wait.

* * * * *

Vijaya's office.

DAVID: Sorry I'm late . . . Oh! What's happened?

VIJAYA: Somebody threw a stone through the window, David.

DAVID: That's terrible. Do you know who did it?

RASHEED: *(calls off)* David—could I see you for a moment, please?

DAVID: Coming, Mr Rasheed.

* * * * *

Rasheed's office.

RASHEED: Please close the door.

DAVID: I'm sorry I'm late, Mr Rasheed.

RASHEED: That's not what I wanted to see you about. (*laughs*) It's all right, David. Don't look so worried! I just wanted to give you something . . . This.

DAVID: What is it?

RASHEED: Open it and see.

ভাষা সংকেত: নিত্য বর্তমান ও ঘটমান বর্তমান কাল: (Present Simple and Present Continuous Tenses)

(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে: নীচের বিবৃতিগুলোর মধ্যে কোন্‌টি আপনার বিচারে *true* আর কোন্‌টি *false* তা স্থির করুন।

(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)

1 Shiva Naidu is a new reporter for *The Daily Standard*.
2 David has not yet met Shiva.
3 The sales of *The Daily Standard* are improving.
4 Mr Patil is opening a new hotel near Trivandrum.
5 Vayu is not going to Trivandrum.
6 Vijaya was talking to David when a stone was thrown through the window.
7 Nobody saw who threw the stone.
8 David thinks Mr Rasheed is angry with him for being late.
9 David's flat is not yet ready.

(খ) ভাষা চর্চা

নিত্য বর্তমান কাল এবং ঘটমান বর্তমান কালের মধ্যে একটি প্রধান পার্থক্য হলো: The Present Simple সাধারণতঃ ব্যবহার হয় এমন ধরনের ক্রিয়া বোঝাবার জন্য যেগুলো হয় নিয়মিত, অথবা প্রায়ই যাদের পুনরাবৃত্তি হয়ে থাকে। যেমন—

The sun sets in the West.

I (usually) have breakfast at seven.

The Present Continuous Tense বেশির ভাগ সময়ে ব্যবহার হয় এমন ক্রিয়া

বোঝাতে, যেগুলো বর্তমানে ঘটছে, অথবা ভবিষ্যতে ঘটবে। যেমন—
I'm waiting for the bus (now). অথবা
I'm going to Bangalore next week (future).

দ্রষ্টব্য : *never, always, often, usually, sometimes* এই শব্দগুলির পরে আমরা সাধারণতঃ the Present Simple Tense ব্যবহার করে থাকি।

- Mrs Mukherjee *always calls* on Tuesday.
- Mrs Rasheed *never leaves* the office before 18.00.
- Mr Roy *often forgets* to take his briefcase.

নীচের দৃষ্টান্তগুলোতে, ক্রিয়াপদের কোন্ রূপ সবচেয়ে উপযুক্ত হবে— the Present Simple or the Present Continous— তা স্থির করুন :

1 Mr Roy (expect) Inspector Shah at 10 o'clock on Tuesday.
2 In our region, the monsoon usually (begin) in August.
3 The bank usually (close) at 15.00, but today it (close) at 13.00
4 Whenever I (go) to Patna I always (stay) with my brother.
5 We (expect) over 100 delegates at the Conference.
6 Scientists at the Agricultural Research Station (develop) a new pesticide for protecting fruit trees.
7 The price of the room (include) breakfast and service charges.
8 We'll have to walk upstairs, I'm afraid. The lift (not work).
9 Some of the rooms (not have) air conditioning, but all of them (have) fans.
10 Could you help me, please. I (try) to find the phone number of the Indian Tourist Board.
11 Every fortnight we (have) a staff meeting.
12 Next month we (open) a new branch office in Trichy.

দ্রষ্টব্য : কখনো কখনো হয় the Present, অথবা the Continuous Tense ব্যবহার করা সম্ভব। উদাহরণস্বরূপ :

I expect him/I'm expecting him to call around five.

অথবা :

Next year, we plan/we're planning to introduce flexible working hours.

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত:
কথ্য ইংরেজী ভাষায় সবচেয়ে সাধারণ ভুলগুলোর মধ্যে একটি হলো the Continuous Tense এর ব্যবহার, যেখানে the Present Simple হওয়া উচিৎ। এ ভুলটা প্রায়ই হয় যখন 'I' শব্দটির পরে আমরা সাধারণভাবে ব্যক্তিগত উক্তি করি। নীচে কয়েকটি আদর্শ দৃষ্টান্ত দেওয়া হলো:

শুদ্ধ	অশুদ্ধ
I want to improve my English.	• I am wanting to improve my English.
I have very little free time.	• I am having very little free time.
And in this file, we keep the foreign correspondence.	• And in this file, we are keeping the foreign correspondence.
I think it's time to leave.	• I'm thinking it is time to leave.
I don't want to disturb you.	• I'm not wanting to disturb you.
I take my daughter to school every day.	• I'm taking my daughter to school every day.
We don't have enough trained staff.	• We are not having enough trained staff.
We often invite friends around in the evening.	• We are often inviting friends around in the evening.
I understand what you mean.	• I am understanding what you mean.

PR UNIT 11

A SURPRISE PRESENT

Rasheed's office.

DAVID: I'm sorry I'm late, Mr Rasheed.

RASHEED: That's not what I wanted to see you about. (*laughs*) It's all right, David. Don't look so worried! I just wanted to give you something . . . This.

DAVID: What is it?

RASHEED: Open it and see.

DAVID: Three tickets . . .?

RASHEED: For a concert, David. You said you wanted to hear some Indian music.

DAVID: That's very kind of you, Mr Rasheed. But why three tickets?

RASHEED: One for you, one for Yasmeen, one for Reddy . . . I thought you might like to spend your birthday with friends.

DAVID: How did you know it was my birthday?

RASHEED: From you biodata . . . (*laughs*) from your c.v.

DAVID: Thank you very much. I'm really touched.

RASHEED: (*on phone*) Yes? . . . yes, I'll tell him. (*to David*) Mr Roy would like to see you.

* * * * *

Roy's office.

ROY: Happy birthday, David!

DAVID: Thank you, Mr Roy

ROY: I hear you have tickets for a concert.

DAVID: Yes—for tonight, Mr Roy.

ROY: That's good.

DAVID: Why?

ROY: Because tomorrow you won't be here.

DAVID: What do you mean?

ROY: I'm sending you to Trivandrum.

DAVID: Trivandrum!

ROY: They're opening a new Minerva Hotel at Kovalam Beach. I'd like you to have a look at it. And report back to me. Do you understand?

DAVID: Yes, of course, Mr Roy. I shall go as an English tourist.

ROY: Yes. Don't mention *The Daily Standard*!

DAVID: Of course.

ROY: Well, that's all. Right. Get your ticket from Vijaya. And—enjoy the concert!

* * * * *

Concert Hall.

YASMEEN: It's all right David, they haven't started yet, they're still warming up.

DAVID: Tell me when they really begin!

YASMEEN: I will . . . I like your chappals. Where did you get them?

DAVID: Oh, Reddy and I went shopping yesterday.

REDDY: Yes—we got them in a small shop on Janpath. Where they sell bags and belts and other things.

DAVID: Oh, look! Isn't that Vayu over there? In the purple saree?

YASMEEN: Yes, it is. She looks very beautiful, doesn't she?

DAVID: Yes—and very worried.

YASMEEN: Shh!

ভাষা সংকেত: ক্রিয়ার কাল (Tenses)

(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে: নীচে দেওয়া বিবৃতিগুলোর মধ্যে কোন্‌টি আপনার মতে *true* আর কোন্‌টি *false* তা স্থির করুন।

(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)।

1 Shiva Naidu has already had experience of working for *The Daily Standard*.
2 Mr Rasheed knew that it was David's birthday, because Yasmeen had told him.
3 As a birthday present, Mr Rasheed gave David a ticket to a concert of Indian music.
4 Mr Roy wants David to pretend that he is a 'tourist' when he goes to Trivandrum.
5 David does not want to go to Trivandrum.
6 A room has been booked for David at the Hotel Minerva at Kovalam Beach, near Trivandrum.
7 David does not know how long he will be staying in Trivandrum.
8 David spoke to Vayu at the concert.
9 Vayu does not want to go to Cochin.
10 Mr Rasheed does not want David to go to Trivandrum.

(খ) ভাষা চর্চা:
যখন আমরা completed actions-এর কথা বলছি, তখন যে কাল আমরা সবচেয়ে বেশি ব্যবহার করি তা হলো নিত্য অতীত কাল (Past Simple)। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

- Yesterday, I *spoke* to Mrs Shastri.
- Last week, we *completed* our stocktaking.
- On the way to the station, the car *broke down*.

এছাড়াও Past Simple প্রায়ই ব্যবহার হয় 'reported speech'-এ, অর্থাৎ অন্য কারো উক্তির বিবরণ দেবার সময়। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

- They said they *couldn't* come.
- She said it *didn't* matter if we *arrived* late.

* * * * *

নীচের বাক্যগুলোতে, বন্ধনীর মধ্যে ক্রিয়াপদগুলোকে অতীতকালে পরিবর্তিত করুন

1 I (try) to call you yesterday, but you (not be) at home.

2 They (begin) work on the road in January, and by July it was finished.

3 Last year, more than one million tourists (visit) India. The Ministry of Tourism (describe) these figures as 'encouraging'.

4 Yesterday the rupee (gain) slightly in value against the dollar.

5 In Barbados, the West Indies (win) the third, and final, test against England.

6 The irrigation project in Bihar (take) ten years to complete.

7 When David (arrive), Mr Roy (ask) him to come into his office.

8 Last night, thieves (break) into a shop near the bazaar, and (steal) goods worth Rs 40 lakh.

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত:

যেসব ক্রিয়া এখনো সমাপ্ত হয়নি—তবে ভবিষ্যতে কোনো এক সময়ে সমাপ্ত হবে—তাদের ক্ষেত্রে আমরা হয় ঘটমান কাল, *(-ing)* অথবা ভবিষ্যৎ কাল *(will)* ব্যবহার করে থাকি।

এই দুটি কালের মধ্যে প্রধান পার্থক্য হলো যে অন্ত্য-প্রত্যয়-ing কথ্য ভাষা সম্মত, অর্থাৎ কথপোকথনে আরো বেশি ব্যবহার হয়। আবার *will* শব্দটির ব্যবহার আরো বেশি ব্যাকরণ সিদ্ধ এবং লিখিত ভাষার সঙ্গে আরো ঘনিষ্ঠভাবে সম্পর্কিত।

উদাহরণস্বরূপ, যখন মিঃ রায় ডেভিডকে ত্রিবান্দ্রমে পাঠাবার সিদ্ধান্ত নিলেন, তিনি কিন্তু বললেন না:

I will send you to Trivandrum.

পরিবর্তে, তিনি বললেন:

I'm sending you to Trivandrum.

নীচের দৃষ্টান্তগুলোতে এক-এক জোড়া বাক্য পাবেন। দুটি বাক্যই শুদ্ধ এবং দুটির অর্থই এক; কিন্তু প্রতিক্ষেত্রেই প্রথমটি আরো বেশি প্রথাসিদ্ধ এবং দ্বিতীয়টি অপেক্ষাকৃত কম প্রথাসিদ্ধ। পার্থক্যগুলো লক্ষ্য করুন:

1 a) David will go to Trivandrum next week.

b) David is going to Trivandum next week.

2 a) Mr Patil will open a new hotel at Kovalam Beach.

b) Mr Patil is opening a new hotel at Kovalam Beach.

3 a) David does not know when he will come back from Trivandrum.

b) David doesn't know when he's coming back from Trivandrum.

4 a) Yasmeen will work with Dr Dass in Orissa.

b) Yasmeen is going to work with Dr Dass in Orissa.

5 a) David will not stay at the Hotel Minerva.

b) David is not going to stay at the Hotel Minerva.

প্রতিক্ষেত্রেই, দ্বিতীয় বাক্যটি প্রথমটির চেয়ে আরো বেশি স্বাভাবিক শোনাবে।

UNIT 12: পুনরাবৃত্তি

ভাষা চর্চা

I অতীত ও বর্তমান কাল (Past and Present Tenses)

নীচের বাক্যগুলোতে বন্ধনীর মধ্যে ক্রিয়াপদগুলোকে সবচেয়ে উপযুক্ত কালে পরিবর্তিত করুন। মনে রাখবেন, কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্রে সহায়ক ক্রিয়াপদ *do/did, have/had,* ব্যবহার করার প্রয়োজন হতে পারে।

1 How often they (collect) the rubbish?
2 You (hear) the noise in the street last night?
3 Who (sit) over there, by the window?
4 I (bring) you a small present.
5 My son (take) extra lessons in mathematics.
6 Yesterday, I (want) to use the computer, but it (not work).
7 After we (finish) the meeting, Mr Roy (invite) us out to lunch.
8 Before we (move) here, we (live) in Andhra Pradesh.
9 How you (manage) to finish the typing so quickly?
10 When Dr Paniker (say) he (come)?
11 David (move) into his flat yesterday.
12 Last night, our neighbours (invite) us over—they (have) a family celebration.
13 Reddy says he not yet (develop) the photographs. He (be) very busy these days.
14 David was not in the office when this telex (arrive), so I (leave) it on his desk.
15 Mrs Mukherjee (telephone) this morning to say she (finish) her article. Do you want her to post it to you?

II প্রশ্ন গঠন :

প্রশ্ন গঠন করার দুটি সবচেয়ে সাধারণ পদ্ধতি হলো :

(i) Question words, যেমন *when, who, how,* ইত্যাদি, ব্যবহার করা এবং

(ii) Auxiliary verbs, যেমন *do, have, can* ইত্যাদি ব্যবহার করা।

নীচের দৃষ্টান্তগুলোতে কয়েকটি প্রশ্ন শুদ্ধভাবে গঠিত, অন্যগুলো তা নয়। আপনার বিচারে কোন্ প্রশ্নগুলো শুদ্ধ নয়? সেগুলো শুদ্ধ করতে পারবেন কি?

1 Why you did not tell me you were going to be late?
2 Has anybody seen my calculator? I can't find it anywhere!
3 I don't understand. Why we must pay for transport costs? That is not our responsibility.
4 Are you having a branch office in Mangalore?
5 Have you seen the latest issue of *Farmer's Weekly*?
6 Is the guarantee including after-sales repairs?
7 How long have you been working for the forestry commission?
8 When the results will be announced?
9 Who are you wanting to speak to?
10 Can you tell me when the repairs will be finished?
11 Excuse me, do you wait for Dr Dass?
12 When has this been changed to a one-way street?

III সহায়ক ক্রিয়াপদের অন্যান্য ব্যবহার :

সহায়ক-ক্রিয়া পদগুলো *(do, have, can, will etc.)* কেবল যে প্রশ্নে সাধারণভাবে ব্যবহৃত তাই নয়, না-বাচক বিবৃতিতেও তারা প্রায়ই ব্যবহৃত হয়ে থাকে। নীচের দৃষ্টান্তগুলোতে negative statements গঠন করুন, বন্ধনীর মধ্যে শব্দগুলোর সঙ্গে এক একটি সহায়ক ক্রিয়াপদ যোগ করে। লক্ষ্য রাখবেন যে ক্রিয়ারকালের পরিবর্তন প্রয়োজন হতে পারে। যেমন—

1 This service (not operate) on Sundays and public holidays.
2 The printer said he (not finish) the job before next month.
3 The chemistry department (not accept) any new students after 1 September.
4 Dr Dass (not want) to live in Delhi.

5 The finance minister promised that local taxes (not raise) next year.

6 Please let us know if you (not need) the lecture hall on Monday.

7 Damodar said he (not start) the car, because somebody had put water in the petrol.

8 This product is guaranteed pure. It (not contain) any artificial additives.

9 The doctor said he (not find) any symptoms of diabetes. The patient was told he (not need) to return to hospital.

10 The main weakness of this book is that it (not have) a proper index.

UNIT 13

A CASE FULL OF BOOKS

Vijaya's office.

VIJAYA: *The Daily Standard*. Can I help you?

MRS MUKHERJEE: (*on phone*) It's me, Vijaya!

VIJAYA: Oh, Mrs Mukherjee . . .

MRS MUKHERJEE: Now tell me all about it, Vijaya.

VIJAYA: All about what, Mrs Mukherjee?

MRS MUKHERJEE: The broken window, of course! What happened.

VIJAYA: Well as I told you, somebody threw a stone through it. But we don't know who it was. And we haven't found out anything more.

MRS MUKHERJEE: That's terrible! You weren't hurt, I hope?

VIJAYA: No. Just frightened.

MRS MUKHERJEE: Terrible . . . terrible! Now, tell me all the other news. When is Shiva arriving?

VIJAYA: He'll be here next week.

MRS MUKHERJEE: That's wonderful! And Yasmeen? What's she doing?

VIJAYA: She's spending a week with Dr Dass. In Orissa.

MRS MUKHERJEE: Oh, I know—the Simlipal National Park! A beautiful place!

ROY: (*calls off*) Vijaya! Vijaya!

VIJAYA: (*calls*) Coming, Mr Roy.

MRS MUKHERJEE: And Mr Blake?

VIJAYA: Excuse me, Mrs Mukherjee. I must go. I'll call you later.

* * * * *

Delhi Airport.

ANNOUNCER: Passengers travelling on flight IC 145 for Cochin and Trivandrum—please check in at counter No. 4.

DAVID: Can I help you?. . . That case looks heavy.

VAYU: Yes, it is! Thank you . . . Oh, it's Mr—

DAVID: David Blake. We met—if you remember—at the Minerva.

VAYU: Of course. At the conference . . . My name is Vayu . . .

DAVID: Yes, I remember. (*picks up the case*) Ouf! I thought ladies travelled light! What have you got in here? Gold bars?!

VAYU: No. Just books.

DAVID: . . . Ah, here we are . . . I'm going to Trivandrum? Are you?

VAYU: No. Just to Cochin.

DAVID: Well, we could sit together as far as Cochin.

VAYU: Yes, only . . . only, I have to do some work . . . Are you on business, Mr Blake?

DAVID: No, on holiday.

VAYU: Well, enjoy your holiday. And . . . be careful!

DAVID: Be careful? Why?

VAYU: Oh, I mean, if you go swimming . . . Don't get into deep water.

ANNOUNCER: Passengers for Cochin and Trivandrum, please proceed for security check.

* * * * *

The verandah of Dr Dass's bungalow in Simlipal National Park.

DASS: This is my 'home from home', Yasmeen. I come here when I want peace.

YASMEEN: It's beautiful, Dr Dass.

DASS: It's very simple. No telephone. No television. But

	I'm happy here among the animals.
YASMEEN:	Dr Dass, I wonder if I should stop writing the articles . . .
DASS:	Why Yasmeen?
YASMEEN:	I'm getting frightened.
DASS:	What are you afraid of? Oh . . . Tiger's Eye?
YASMEEN:	Yes. Tiger's Eye. They have money—and they have power.
DASS:	Patil has the power. Without Patil there would be no Tiger's Eye. But we must fight back, Yasmeen, with all our strength. We must go on.
YASMEEN:	Yes, you're right, Dr Dass—we must go on—fighting and writing.

ভাষা সংকেত: পদান্বয়ী অব্যয় (Prepositions)

(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে: নীচের বিবৃতিগুলোর মধ্যে কোন্‌টি আপনার বিচারে *true* আর কোন্‌টি *false* তা স্থির করুন।

(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)।

1 Mr Rasheed thinks that Yasmeen should stop writing articles on wildlife for *The Daily Standard*.

2 Vijaya did not want to tell Mrs Mukherjee about the stone that was thrown through her window.

3 Vayu did not recognize David when he spoke to her at the airport.

4 Vayu was not carrying books in her suitcase.

5 Vayu did not want to sit next to David on the plane.

6 'Don't get into deep water' means the same as 'keep out of trouble'.

7 David wants Vayu to believe that he is going to Trivandrum on holiday.

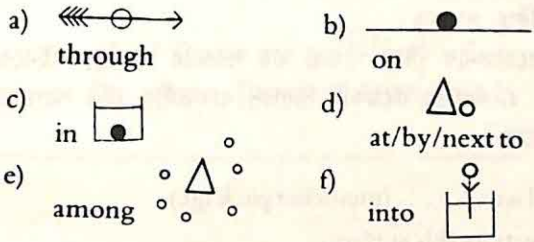
8 Vayu wants to warn David to be careful of Mr Patil.

9 Dr Dass likes life in the city.

10 Dr Dass knows who burnt his papers.

(খ) ভাষা চর্চা:

পদান্বয়ী অব্যয় আমাদের স্থান ও দিক নির্দেশ করে। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:



a) the arrow is passing *through* the apple

b) the ball is *on* the ground

c) the ball is *in* the glass of water

c) the ball is *next to* the triangle/*at* the bottom corner of the triangle

e) there is a triangle *among* the circles

f) the ball is falling *into* the glass

নীচের দৃষ্টান্তগুলোতে আপনার বিচারে সবচেয়ে উপযুক্ত পদান্বয়ী অব্যয়ের সাহায্যে শূন্যস্থান পূরণ করুন:

1 All passengers must pass (. . . .) security control.

2 There was a long queue (. . . .) the ticket office.

3 It is difficult to build (. . . .) sandy ground.

4 The river runs (. . . .) the centre of town.

5 This screw fits (. . . .) the top hole, and this one (. . . .) the bottom hole.

6 While I was waiting (. . . .) the bus-stop, Dr Paniker stopped and gave me a lift.

7 The water from the main channel runs (. . . .) all the irrigation channels.

8 I left my bag (. . . .) this bench. Now it's gone!

9 Dilip is (. . . .) the best students of this year.

10 You'll find all the reference works (. . . .) the top shelf.

11 The computers are kept (. . . .) a special, dust-free room.

12 After work, you can usually find him (. . . .) home

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত:

পদান্বয়ী অব্যয়ের অনেক প্রয়োজনীয় দৃষ্টান্ত পাওয়া যায় সরকারি বিজ্ঞপ্তি, সাইনবোর্ড, নির্দেশ-পুস্তিকা, ইত্যাদিতে। এ ধরনের কয়েকটি সাধারণ বাক্‌ভঙ্গীর প্রতি আপনাদের মনোযোগ আকর্ষণ করা হচ্ছে:

- Store *in* a cool, dry place . . . . (medicine package)
- Do not place hot objects *on* this surface.
- Do not walk *on* the grass.
- Please check that you have not left any belongings *on* the train.
- To operate, insert a coin *into* the slot.
- All passes must be shown *at* the door.
- Protective clothing must be worn *on* site.
- Shoes or sandals may not be worn *in* the temple.

UNIT 14

DEEP WATER

Roy's office.

RASHEED: Why did you send David to Trivandrum, Mr Roy? We need him here—in the office.

ROY: I know, Rasheed. But he also needs to be out of the office. He needs to get to know the country. But there is another reason, Rasheed. I want to know what Patil is doing. David is the best person to find out. He's gone to Trivandrum as a tourist. Nobody will ask him any questions.
(*on phone*) *The Daily Standard*. Roy speaking . . .

DAVID: Hello, Mr Roy.

ROY: Oh, David!

DAVID: (*urgent*) I can't talk for long, Mr Roy.

ROY: Where are you, David?

DAVID: At Kovalam Beach. The Hotel Samudra.

ROY: Not the Minerva?

DAVID: I couldn't get into the Minerva. It's fully booked.

ROY: Have you seen Patil?

DAVID: Not yet.

ROY: If you do, remember to make it clear that you're not on business. You're there for pleasure.

DAVID: I will, Mr Roy.

ROY: And keep in touch!

DAVID: I will—if I can get through!

ROY: (*to Rasheed*) David's at the Hotel Samudra.

RASHEED: Samudra . . . Ah, the old Sanskrit word for the sea. I hope he knows how to swim!

* * * * *

Kovalam Beach.

BOY: Hello, sir! Hello! Where are you from? What's your name? . . . Hello!

DAVID: Please leave me alone.

BOY: Where are you from?

DAVID: From England . . .

BOY: England? U.K.?

DAVID: Yes.

PATIL: (*approaches*) Go away! Go on!

DAVID: Mr Patil!

PATIL: Mr Blake, I'm sorry. These boys are a nuisance.

DAVID: Yes . . . You remember me?

PATIL: Yes, of course, Mr Blake. We met in Delhi—at the Wildlife Conference. It's a pleasure to see you again. In such a lovely place.

DAVID: Yes, it is beautiful.

PATIL: I try to choose beautiful places for my hotels. Have you seen the new Minerva, Mr Blake?

DAVID: Yes. I tried to get in.

PATIL: But it was fully booked?

DAVID: Yes.

PATIL: I am sorry. If I had known you were here I would have found you a room.

DAVID: Oh, thank you.

BOY: Hello, sir! Hello!

PATIL: Go away! . . . are you here on business, Mr Blake?

DAVID: No. On holiday.

PATIL: Then, if you have time, you could stay at my hotel in Cochin. If you like, I'll make a reservation.

DAVID: That's very kind, Mr Patil.

PATIL: Well, I must go. If you would like to stay in Cochin, please let me know.

DAVID: Well, thank you very much.

PATIL: Enjoy your morning walk, Mr Blake. And . . . take care.

DAVID: What do you mean?

PATIL: Oh, I mean—if you go swimming, don't go out of your depth. These waters are deep and dangerous. Stay close to the shore. Goodbye, Mr Blake. Enjoy your stay.

* * * * *

Roy's office.

ROY: Well, Shiva—welcome back!

SHIVA: Thank you, Mr Roy. It's good to be home.

ROY: You've lost weight. Was it the English food?

SHIVA: No, it was the hard work.

ROY: You'll work hard here, too . . . Excuse me (*on phone*) Hello, Roy speaking

DAVID: It's me, Mr Roy.

ROY: David! I've got news for you. Shiva's arrived. Do you want to speak to him?

DAVID: Not now, Mr Roy. Later. I have to hurry.

ROY: What news, David?

DAVID: I met Patil yesterday. He invited me to Cochin—to stay at the Minerva.

ROY: Good.

DAVID: But I don't think he believes my story. Shall I go?

ROY: Yes. But be careful . . . If you need more money, call me.

DAVID: Thanks, Mr Roy. Give my regards to Shiva.

ROY: I will. Take care, David.

ভাষা-সংকেত: যদি এবং যদি-উপবাক্যের ব্যবহার (If, and If-Clauses)

(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে: নীচের বিবৃতিগুলোর মধ্যে কোন্‌টি আপনার বিচারে *true* আর কোন্‌টি *false* তা স্থির করুন।

(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)।

1 Mr Rasheed thinks that David should not have gone to Trivandrum.

2 Mr Roy sent David to Trivandrum, because there was nobody else he could send.

3 Mr Roy did not tell David how long he should stay.

4 David stayed at the Minerva Hotel, at Kovalam Beach.

5 David met Patil by chance on the beach.

6 Patil does not believe that David is 'on holiday'.

7 Patil invited David to stay at the new Hotel Minerva, at Kovalam Beach.

8 Patil knows that David is a journalist.

9 David does not have enough money to stay in Cochin.

(খ) ভাষা চর্চা: যদি (if)

If শব্দটি যদিও সাধারণতঃ ভবিষ্যতের কোনো অবস্থার সঙ্গে সম্পর্কযুক্ত — অর্থাৎ, যা ঘটতে পারে এমন কোনো অবস্থার সঙ্গে। কিন্তু *if* শব্দটির পরে যে ক্রিয়াপদ বসে, তা বেশির ভাগ সময়েই বর্তমান কালে অথবা infinitive form-এ প্রয়োগ হয়ে থাকে। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

- If she *calls*, tell her I'll be back by 12.00.
- If it *rains*, we'll have the meeting indoors.
- If you *find* the keys, leave them with the doorkeeper.

যখন *if* শব্দটি ভবিষ্যৎকে বোঝায়, তখন আমাদের প্রায়ই *will* শব্দটি একই বাক্যে ব্যবহার করতে হয়। যেমন—

- If I get the scholarship, I will go to England.

দ্রষ্টব্য: *will* শব্দটি কখনোই *if* শব্দটির ঠিক পরে বসে না। *if* এবং *will*-এর মাঝে সবসময়েই কোনো ক্রিয়াপদ বসে (If + Verb + will)। এজন্যই আমরা বলি না:
If I will go to Patna, I will visit your brother. (ভুল)
পরিবর্তে আমরা বলি:

If I go to Patna, *I'll visit* your brother. (ঠিক)

নীচের দৃষ্টান্তগুলোতে বন্ধনীর মধ্যে ক্রিয়াপদগুলোর উপযুক্ত রূপ দিন:

1 If you (be) ready, we can go.
2 If you (see) Dr Naipaul, tell him I (call) him tomorrow.
3 If she (not miss) the bus, she (be) here by eight.
4 If you (look for) Dr Dass, I think you (find) him in the library.
5 If there (be) any changes in the programme, I (let) you know.
6 If *The Daily Standard* (lose) more readers, it (be) in financial difficulties.

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত:

যখন আমরা এমন কোনো বিষয়ের কথা বলছি যা ঘটতে পারতো কিন্তু ঘটেনি, আমরা শর্তবাচক কাল (the conditional tense) ব্যবহার করি। এর একটি সুন্দর দৃষ্টান্ত হলো ডেভিডের প্রতি পাতিলের মন্তব্য:

If I had known you were here, *I would have* found you a room.

এসব ক্ষেত্রে আমরা যা ঘটতে পারে তার কথা বলছি না (ওপরের দৃষ্টান্তগুলোর মতো)— আমরা বলছি যা ঘটতে পারতো, তার কথা।

এই পার্থক্যটি বোঝাবার জন্য কয়েকটি দৃষ্টান্ত দেওয়া হলো:

1 *If you had written* to us earlier, *we would have sent* you the information in time.
2 *If I had known* when you were coming, *I would have met* you at the station.
3 *If we had had* more staff, *we could have* completed all our *orders*.
4 *If we had had* a better irrigation system, *we could have* produced more crops.
5 *If the Bank had given us* a long-term loan, *we could have* invested in heavy machinery.
6 *If you had agreed* to the conditions set out in our letter, *we would have been willing* to sign the contract.

UNIT 15
TYGER, TYGER

Vijaya's office.

VIJAYA: *Daily Standard*. Good morning.

MRS MUKHERJEE: (*on phone*) Vijaya—it's terrible!

VIJAYA: What's happened, Mrs Mukherjee?

MRS MUKHERJEE: Fire, Vijaya—fire! Yesterday, when I was in Ranchi, somebody tried to burn down my office in Patna!

VIJAYA: Was there any damage?

MRS MUKHERJEE: No—not much. The chowkidar saw them and chased them away. But you must tell Mr Roy!

ROY: (*calls off*) Vijaya! Vijaya!

VIJAYA: I will, Mrs Mukherjee. Right away! (*replaces phone*) Coming, Mr Roy.

* * * * *

Rasheed's office.

RASHEED: Well, Shiva—are you glad to be back?

SHIVA: Very glad, Rasheed. Now I remember all the things I missed—fresh coconuts, sugar-cane juice, mangoes, the smell of onion pakoras in the street . . .

RASHEED: And the smell of Delhi traffic?

SHIVA: I don't mind. I'm just glad to be back. But Mr Roy—he looks worried. What's the matter?

RASHEED: We're in trouble, Shiva. People are not buying *The Daily Standard*.

SHIVA: But why not?

RASHEED: Because of Yasmeen's articles! This should be a

newspaper—not a magazine. Wild animals are not news.

SHIVA: Oh, yes they are. Look at this—it's the front page of an English newspaper—a very respected English paper. I got it on the plane.

RASHEED: (*reads*) '2000 ELEPHANTS KILLED EVERY WEEK FOR THE IVORY TRADE. HELP US TO SAVE AFRICA'S ELEPHANTS BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE. Our investigations have exposed the illegal ivory trade and persuaded governments to support an international ban.'

SHIVA: Well, Rasheed?

RASHEED: Perhaps it is news. But it is not good news for us. Besides, it's not our job to fight poachers or smugglers.

SHIVA: Well, somebody has to!

RASHEED: Hello? . . .

ROY: (*on phone*) Rasheed?

RASHEED: I'm with Shiva, Mr Roy. What is it?

ROY: Can you come to my office? I have something to show you.

* * * * *

Roy's office.

ROY: What do you make of this, Rasheed?
It came in the post today. Unsigned.

RASHEED: (*reads*) 'Tyger, tyger, burning bright
In the forests of the night . . .'
I don't know, Mr Roy.

ROY: Shiva?

SHIVA: That's Blake. It's the beginning of his poem *The Tyger*.

RASHEED: Yes, but what does it mean?

ROY: It means, Rasheed, that Tiger's Eye are ready to start burning.
They've already started one fire—in Ranchi. Where next? . . . Vijaya?

VIJAYA: (*on intercom*) Yes, Mr Roy?

ROY: Vijaya—call Inspector Shah. Tell him to keep a close watch on No. 46 Janpath.

VIJAYA: Yes, Mr Roy.

* * * * *

PATIL(flashback): And I want no more mistakes, Vayu. Think of your father's shop. Small shops sometimes catch fire. Burn down . . . by accident . . . We don't want that to happen, do we?

ভাষা-সংকেত: The Infinitive

(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে: নীচের বিবৃতিগুলোর মধ্যে কোন্‌টি আপনার বিচারে *true* আর কোন্‌টি *false* তা স্থির করুন।
(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)

1 Mrs Mukherjee was in her office when the fire was started.
2 Shiva would like to go back to England.
3 Shiva agrees with Mr Rasheed that *The Daily Standard* should not publish articles on wildlife.
4 Yasmeen has been writing articles on wildlife for several years.
5 The letter which was sent to Mr Roy was signed by Tiger's Eye.
6 Mr Roy showed the letter to Shiva and Mr Rasheed because he did not understand what it meant.
7 Mr Roy wants Inspector Shah to keep a close watch on the shop in Janpath, because he thinks it is the headquarters of Tiger's Eye.
8 Vayu's father owns a shop in Janpath.

(খ) ভাষা চর্চা

যখন আমরা ভবিষ্যৎ পরিকল্পনা, আশা-আকাঙ্ক্ষা ইত্যাদির কথা বলি, তখন ক্রিয়াপদের infinitive form-এর সঙ্গে to যোগ করে প্রায়ই ব্যবহার করা হয়। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

- Vijaya says she *hopes to finish* the report by six.
- The Council *plans to open* a new nursery school.

Infinitive form এছাড়াও ব্যবহার করা হয় আদেশ এবং মার্জিত অনুরোধ জানাবার জন্য। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

- Mr Roy *asked David to go* to Trivandrum.
- Mr Rasheed *wants to speak* to Shiva.

Infinitive form-এর একটি সুবিধে হলো যে এর ব্যবহার সংক্ষিপ্ত ও স্পষ্ট। সেজন্যই আরো দীর্ঘ, জটিল বাক্‌ভঙ্গীর পরিবর্তে infinitive form-কে অনেক সময়েই প্রাধান্য দেওয়া হয়ে থাকে। নীচের বাক্যগুলোর মধ্যে তুলনা করুন।

- Dr Paniker told me *that I should write* to him personally.
- Dr Paniker told me *to write* to him personally.

* * * * *

নীচের দৃষ্টান্তগুলোতে বাক্যগুলো সবই ব্যাকরণগতভাবে শুদ্ধ, কিন্তু বেশির ভাগই অতিরিক্ত দীর্ঘ। চিহ্নিত শব্দগুলোর পরিবর্তে infinitive-এর উপযুক্ত রূপ ব্যবহার করুন:

1 *We expect that they will arrive tomorrow.*
2 *I am sorry that I have kept you waiting* so long.
3 *Mrs Ghosh asked me if I would give you* this letter.
4 *We hope that we will see you* when you come back.
5 The Government expects *that inflation will increase* by 2 per cent next month.
6 The lady I spoke to *told me that I should contact you* if I needed help.
7 *It is important that all our students should have* proper medical care.
8 *It is necessary that we should improve* our filing system.
9 Mr Singh says *that he hopes that he will be able to give you* a final answer by Friday.
10 The doctor *told me that I should go back* in ten days.

দ্রষ্টব্য: প্রতি ক্ষেত্রেই বাক্যের সংক্ষিপ্ততর রূপটি বেশি শ্রুতিমধুর।
(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত:
যদিও বেশির ভাগ ক্রিয়াপদই infinitive form-এ ব্যবহার করা যায়, কয়েকটি ক্রিয়াপদের পরে কখনোই to বসে না (যেমন, think, let, know)। তাদের পরে প্রায়ই to-এর পরিবর্তে -ing বসে। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

- *I like walking*, but I have to drive to work.
- *I like to spend* at least ten minutes a day doing gymnastics.

তাছাড়া, ক্রিয়াপদের কর্মবাচ্যীয় রূপ (passive forms) প্রায়ই infinitive-এর পরিবর্তে ব্যবহার করা হয়। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

- *I need to* clean the kitchen.
- The kitchen *needs to be* cleaned (passive).
- The Kitchen needs cleaning.

নীচের দৃষ্টান্তগুলোর মধ্যে কয়েকটি বাক্য ইংরেজীতে শুদ্ধ, অন্যগুলো নয়। কোনগুলো অশুদ্ধ তা স্থির করে শুদ্ধ রূপ লিখবার চেষ্টা করুন:

1 I do not know to operate a word-processor.
2 I'm thinking of going to Delhi on Sunday.
3 Mr Narayan asked me that I call him tomorrow.
4 Mr Rasheed will not let Shiva to go to Cochin.
5 My sister thinks to invite us to Hyderabad next weekend.
6 Mr Prabhu wants that you call him this afternoon.
7 We plan to move into the new building by May.
8 I wish to speak to the Manager.

UNIT 16

FIRE

Vijaya's office.

VIJAYA: *Daily Standard*. Good morning.

YASMEEN: (*on phone*) Hello Vijaya.

VIJAYA: Yasmeen! Where are you? What's happened?

YASMEEN: Vijaya, you know I was staying with Dr Dass in the wildlife reserve . . .

VIJAYA: Yes. Go on.

YASMEEN: . . . Yesterday, we went out in the jeep, to inspect the animals. Two elephants had been killed! By poachers. And then . . .

VIJAYA: And then? Go on, Yasmeen.

YASMEEN: Then, when we came back to the bungalow, we saw smoke. Somebody had started a fire on the verandah. All Dr Dass's papers were burning.

VIJAYA: Yes, go on . . .

YASMEEN: Vijaya! I'm coming back on the Howrah Express . . .

* * * * *

Roy's office.

ROY: 'Dear Inspector Shah, I enclose an anonymous note . . . which was sent to our office yesterday. Full stop. It is clear . . . that Tiger's Eye . . . are now planning . . . a campaign of fire attacks . . . against certain small shops, and against *The Daily Standard*.'

ROY: (*calls*) Come in. Ah, Shiva.

SHIVA: Sorry, sir, am I interrupting?

ROY: No, Shiva. Sit down.

ROY: I'm nearly finished. Please go on, Vijaya . . . 'I should be grateful if you could ask the police in Patna and Bangalore to keep a watch on our offices. With my thanks. Yours sincerely. V. P. Roy.' Mark the letter 'Strictly Confidential' . . . Shiva, would you please take the letter to Inspector Shah, and give it to him personally.

SHIVA: Yes, sir.

ROY: And ask him, please, to send someone to Cochin.

SHIVA: To keep an eye on David?

ROY: Yes, Shiva, We don't want to lose David!

* * * * *

Hotel Minerva, Cochin. Reception desk.

RECEPTIONIST: Good afternoon, sir.

DAVID: Good afternoon. My name is David Blake. Mr Patil has made a reservation for me.

RECEPTIONIST: Mr Black?

DAVID: No, Blake. B.l.a.k.e.

RECEPTIONIST: I'm afraid Mr Patil said nothing about it to me, Mr Blake. Just a minute, please, I'll check with my colleague.

DAVID: Thanks.

RECEPTIONIST: (*calls*) Vayu! Vayu!

VAYU: (*off*) What is it?

RECEPTIONIST: Did Mr Patil book a room for Mr Blake?

VAYU: No . . . Oh, Mr Blake? Yes. Room number 4. In the annexe.

RECEPTIONIST: (*to David*) Here's your key, Mr Blake. Number 4. The annexe is in the garden.

DAVID: Great.

RECEPTIONIST: How long are you staying?

DAVID: I'm not sure. It depends on many things. Is Mr Patil here?

RECEPTIONIST: I don't know, Mr Blake. He never tells me where he's going.

ভাষা-সংকেত: (Articles)

(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে:

নীচের বিবৃতিগুলোর মধ্যে কোন্‌টি আপনার বিচারে *true* আর কোন্‌টি *false* তা স্থির করুন।

(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)।

1 Dr Dass's house was burnt down.

2 Mr Roy wrote a confidential letter to Inspector Shah, because he did not want to telephone him.

3 When David checked into the Hotel Minerva in Cochin, he did not meet Vayu.

4 David's room was not in the main part of the hotel.

5 David does not know how long he is going to stay in Cochin.

6 Patil was at the hotel when David arrived.

7 David asked if he could speak to Vayu.

8 Mr Roy did not know that David was staying in Cochin.

* * * * *

ভাষা-চর্চা:

(খ) ইংরেজী ভাষায় দুটি প্রধান article হলো a(n) এবং the । এদের বলা হয় indefinite এবং definite articles। এছাড়াও আরো একটি article আছে যাকে বলা হয় 'missing article' (Ø), যার অর্থ হলো যে বিশেষ্য পদের আগে article-এর প্রয়োজন হয় না। নীচে article ব্যবহারের তিনটি দৃষ্টান্ত দেওয়া হলো:

1. Mrs Mukherjee is *the* local correspondent for Bengal and Bihar. (আমরা এখানে '*the*' বলছি, কারণ মিসেস্ মুখার্জী বিহারে একমাত্র সাংবাদিক।)

2. Mr. Patil is opening *a* new hotel near Trivandrum. (এখানে আমরা *a* বলছি, কারণ মিনার্ভা হোটেল মিঃ পাতিলের অনেক সম্পত্তির মধ্যে একটি।)

3. David is staying in (Ø) room No. 4. (এ ধরনের ক্ষেত্রে article-এর ব্যবহার হয় না, কারণ '4' নং এই সংখ্যাটিই আমাদের বলে দিচ্ছে কোন্ ঘর।)

নীচের বাক্যগুলোতে অনুপস্থিত articleগুলো বসান। যদি মনে করেন কোনো article-এর প্রয়োজন নেই, তাহলে (Ø) এই চিহ্নটি ব্যবহার করুন।

1 It is cheaper to travel by (. . . .) bus than by (. . . .) taxi.

2 Please could you switch on (. . . .) fan. It's very hot in here!

3 If you go to Madurai, you should visit (. . . .) main temple there.

4 I'm afraid I won't be free at 10 o'clock. I have (. . . .) meeting.

5 If you are (. . . .) student, or are under 25, you are entitled to (. . . .) 25 per cent reduction on (. . . .) State railways.

6 Please complete all (. . . .) questions on (. . . .) p. 2 of (. . . .) form enclosed, and return it to (. . . .) address at (. . . .) top of this page.

7 (. . . .) rain came very late this year, and we had to ration (. . . .) use of (. . . .) water.

8 (. . . .) next year, we hope to open (. . . .) new centre for adult literacy training. We also plan to expand (. . . .) library.

9 In our village, we now have (. . . .) electricity and (. . . .)running water. But we still need (. . . .) good tarred road.

10 The meeting will be held on (. . . .) Monday, (. . . .) first August.

11 All (. . . .) students of (. . . .) Faculty of Economics must register between 08.00 and 17.00 in (. . . .) room 24.

12 'Can you tell me how to get to (. . . .) station, please?'
'Yes. You take (. . . .) first road on (. . .) left.
Turn right at (. . . .) crossroads. Then carry straight on.'

দ্রষ্টব্য :

i) যেসব শব্দ স্বরবর্ণ *(a, e, i, o, u)* দিয়ে শুরু হয়, তাদের আগে *a* শব্দটির বদলে সাধারণতঃ *an* লেখা (এবং উচ্চারণ করা) হয় এইভাবে। উদাহরণস্বরূপ :

- this is *an* important announcement
- this year, we have added *an* extra course to the syllabus

ii) *One*-শব্দটিও অনেক সময়ে article হিসেবে ব্যবহার হয়। যেমন—

- On our staff, we have *one* journalist who can speak Urdu, Hindi, and Tamil.
- There is *one* question which is still troubling me.

iii) কোনো কোনো ধরনের লেখায়—বিশেষ করে বিজ্ঞপ্তি এবং নির্দেশ-পুস্তিকায়—article অনেক সময় বাদ দেওয়া হয়। উদাহরণস্বরূপ :

- To open, insert (∅) coin under (∅) lid
- To flush, press (∅) floor pedal
- For information, contact (∅) reception desk
- If (∅) lift stops, press (∅) alarm button.

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত:

নামবাচক বিশেষ্য বা Proper nouns (the names of streets, towns, geographical areas, organizations, institutions, etc.)-এর সঙ্গে article-এর ব্যবহার:

কোনো জায়গার নামের আগে article কদাচিৎ ব্যবহার হয়। সবচেয়ে সাধারণ ব্যবহার হলো:

—in London, in Islamabad, in Calcutta ইত্যাদি।

তবে আমরা যদি কোনো অঞ্চল বা এলাকার কথা বলি, কখনো কখনো আমরা article ব্যবহার করে থাকি। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

In *the* Punjab, in *the* Ganges delta, in *the* highlands of Darjeeling.

কিন্তু লক্ষ্য রাখবেন যে আমরা এমনও বলে থাকি:

- IIn (∅) Eastern Europe, in (∅) South Asia, in (∅) Latin America.

কোনো একটি ব্যবসা, প্রতিষ্ঠান, বা সংগঠনের কথা বলার সময় তার নামের আগে article-এর প্রয়োজন হয় না। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

We are negotiating a contract with (∅) Toyota.

I work for (∅) Indian Airlines.

I want to send a telex to (∅) IBM.

কিন্তু কোনো প্রতিষ্ঠান বা সংগঠনের বর্ণনা দেবার সময় বিশেষ্যপদ ব্যবহার করতে হলে article ব্যবহারের প্রয়োজন হতে পারে। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

- *The* new Toyota *factory* in Bangalore is still being built.
- *The* Indian Airlines *representative* said that ten new aircraft would be bought next year.
- I want to send a telex to *the* IBM *office* in Kuala Lumpur.

ওপরের দৃষ্টান্তগুলোতে 'Toyota, Indian Airlines এবং IBM' শব্দগুলো বিশেষণ পদ হিসেবে ব্যবহার হয়েছে। এ জন্যই factory, representative, office ইত্যাদি বিশেষ্যপদের আগে article-এর প্রয়োজন হয়। এই article-ই বলে দেয়, কোন্‌টির (কারখানা, প্রতিনিধি অথবা দফ্‌তর) -কথা বলা হচ্ছে।

ii) সমষ্টিবাচক বিশেষ্যপদের (Collective nouns) সঙ্গে article-এর ব্যবহার।

এ-ধরনের শব্দ, যেমন: bread, oil, water, electricity, wood, fuel, time ইত্যাদি প্রায়ই article ছাড়া ব্যবহার হয়, কারণ এদের ক্ষেত্রে এমন কিছুর কথা বলা হয় যা সাধারণভাবে সমষ্টিবাচক বা collective, নির্দিষ্ট একক কিছু নয়। সুতরাং নীচের দৃষ্টান্তগুলোতে কোনো article-এর প্রয়োজন হয় না:

- Because of the drought, we have a shortage of (∅) water.
- Without (∅) bread, (∅) water, (∅) heating and (∅) clothing, it is difficult to live.
- (∅) Trees protect the earth. Do not cut them down!

UNIT 17

THE RICKSHAW DRIVER

Vijaya's office.

VIJAYA: *The Daily Standard.* Good morning.

MRS MUKHERJEE: (*on phone*) Vijaya, it's me!

VIJAYA: Oh, Mrs Mukherjee. I have news for you.

MRS MUKHERJEE: Good news, I hope?

VIJAYA: Yes, for a change. Have you heard of the English Youth Theatre?

MRS MUKHERJEE: Of course! They're coming to India soon.

VIJAYA: Oh, you know everything Mrs Mukherjee!

MRS MUKHERJEE: It's my job, Vijaya . . . I suppose they will be coming to Calcutta?

VIJAYA: Yes, and they're also going to Bihar–Ranchi and Patna.

MRS MUKHERJEE: Wonderful!

VIJAYA: And Shiva is going with them, to write about the performances.

MRS MUKHERJEE: Oh! Then I'm going to hold a big party for everyone, in my garden! With home-made pilau and pakoras and bhajees and rusgoola. . .

ROY: (*calls off*) Vijaya!

VIJAYA: I must go, Mrs Mukherjee.

* * * * *

In front of Cochin Airport.

SHAH: Rickshaw!

GURUSAMY: Yes, sir?

SHAH: Take me to the Hotel Minerva.

GURUSAMY: Oh sir, why do you want to go to the Minerva?

SHAH: What's wrong with the Minerva?

GURUSAMY: It's very posh, sir. Very expensive. I can show you a much cheaper place. Much better.

SHAH: All right, then . . . What's your name?

GURUSAMY: Oh, I'm Gurusamy, sir.

SHAH: All right, Gurusamy. Show me this better place.

GURUSAMY: Yes, sir.

SHAH: Do you know Cochin well?

GURUSAMY: Very well, sir. If you want . . . I will show you round.

SHAH: Perhaps . . . perhaps. We'll see.

* * * * *

David's room at the Minerva Cochin.

DAVID: No there's no news, Mr Roy. It's all very quiet.

ROY: (*on phone*) Have you seen Patil?

DAVID: Not yet. Nobody knows where he is.

ROY: Right. Stay where you are—and don't ask too many questions. Take care, David.

DAVID: I will, Mr Roy. Goodbye.

RADIO ANNOUNCER: . . . You are tuned to All India Radio. The time is six o'clock. Here is the news, read by Hema Narayan. First, the headlines. A late monsoon has brought heavy rains to parts of south and west India. In Delhi several fires have been reported around the Karol Bagh market. Police believe they were deliberately started and an investigation is being carried out. So far, no one has been arrested . . .

DAVID: Hello? . . . Hello? . . .

VAYU: (*on phone*) Mr Blake—this is Vayu.

DAVID: Vayu! I'm glad you called. I wanted to talk to you.

VAYU: I can't speak now. Please meet me tonight, outside the hotel. In the street. At nine o'clock. I must talk to you . . .

DAVID: Tonight . . . 9 o'clock . . . fine.

* * * * *

The street outside the Minerva Hotel.

DAVID: Hello Vayu! Sorry to keep you waiting!

VAYU: David, please walk with me. Quickly!

DAVID: Come on then, under my umbrella . . . What's the matter, Vayu? You're trembling.

VAYU: Stop! Hold your umbrella down, in front of our faces!

DAVID: Why? What's the matter?

VAYU: That was Patil's car . . . He's back. I hope he didn't see us!

DAVID: I'm sure he didn't . . . Now, what did you want to tell me?

ভাষা সংকেত : অন্ত্য-প্রত্যয় এবং পদান্বয়ী অব্যয় (ing-Forms, and Prepositions)

(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে : নীচের বিবৃতিগুলোর মধ্যে কোন্‌টি আপনার বিচারে *true* আর কোন্‌টি *false* তা স্থির করুন।

(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)।

1 David did not know that Inspector Shah was coming to Cochin.

2 Inspector Shah could not get a room at the Minerva hotel.

3 David told Mr Roy that Patil was not in Cochin.

4 David was listening to the news when Vayu called him.

5 Vayu wanted David to meet her at the hotel.

6 Vayu seemed very nervous when she met David.

7 Vayu did not know that Patil was coming to Cochin that night.

8 Vayu did not want Patil to see her talking to David.

9 David knows what Vayu is going to tell him.

(খ) ভাষা চর্চা:

এই প্রোগ্রামে আমরা *around*, *inside*, *outside*, *in* ইত্যাদি prepositions-এর ব্যবহার নিয়ে আলোচনা করেছি। এছাড়া, আগের একটি প্রোগ্রামে (৮ নং) আমরা *on* এবং *at*-এর ব্যবহারও আলোচনা করেছি।

নীচের বাক্যগুলোতে এই সমান্বয়ী অব্যয়ের যে কোনোটি ব্যবহার করে শূন্যস্থান পূরণ করুন:

1 The bus stop is on your left, just (. . . .) the station.
2 It is forbidden to take photographs (. . . .) this building.
3 The best place to buy spices is (. . . .) the market.
4 I had to wait nearly two hours (. . . .) the dentist's.
5 The chemistry laboratories are (. . . .) Block B.
6 My office is (. . . .) the left, (. . . .) the end of the corridor.
7 We are planting trees (. . . .) the parking area.
8 Never put warm food (. . . .) the refrigerator.
9 I'll be waiting for you (. . . .) the main entrance.
10 Take something to read with you (. . . .) the train.
11 There's a garage (. . . .) the main road, just (. . . .) the town.
12 (. . . .) the wall of the cave is an inscription in Sanskrit.

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত:

৩ নং প্রোগ্রামে আমরা উল্লেখ করেছি যে -ing অন্ত্য-প্রত্যয় বা Continuous tense বর্তমান কালে এবং ভবিষ্যৎকালে বিভিন্ন ক্রিয়ার বর্ণনা দেবার জন্য ব্যবহার করা হয়। এখানে, আমরা আরেকবার আপনাকে স্মরণ করিয়ে দিতে চাই, কিভাবে -ing অন্ত্য-প্রত্যয় ভবিষ্যতের ক্রিয়া বোঝাবার জন্য *will*-এর পরিবর্তে ব্যবহার করা হয়। লক্ষ্য করুন, দুটি ব্যবহারই শুদ্ধ, কিন্তু *will* -এর ব্যবহার *-ing*. -এর চেয়ে অনেক বেশি প্রথাসিদ্ধ। নীচের দৃষ্টান্তগুলোতে এই দু-রকম ব্যবহার বোঝাবার জন্য কয়েক জোড়া বাক্য দেওয়া হলো।

1 a) The English Youth Theatre will visit India next month.
  b) The English Youth Theatre is visiting India next month.
2 a) Inspector Shah will speak to Patil.
  b) Inspector Shah is going to speak to Patil.
3 a) David does not know how long he will stay in Cochin.
  b) David doesn't know how long he's going to stay in Cochin.

4 a) Patil will come back tonight.
  b) Patil is coming back tonight.

5 a) Vayu will meet David at nine o'clock.
  b) Vayu is meeting David at nine.

UNIT 18: পুনরাবৃত্তি
ভাষা চর্চা

1. *Prepositions*

নীচে ইংরেজী ভাষায় সবচেয়ে বহুল-ব্যবহৃত পদান্বয়ী অব্যয়ের কয়েকটি দেওয়া হলো—এদের অনেকগুলো নিয়েই আমরা আগেকার প্রোগ্রামগুলোতে আলোচনা করেছি।

in, on, at, by, for, off, out, through, up, down, into, onto, above, below, outside, inside, between, after, before.

নীচের বাক্যগুলোতে শূন্যস্থান পূরণ করার জন্য কোন্ পদান্বয়ী অব্যয়গুলো সবচেয়ে উপযুক্ত হবে?

1 Our house is the second (. . . . .) the left as you drive (. . . . .) the street.

2 If you need an electrician, look through the advertisements (. . . . .) the local press.

3 I'm usually (. . . . .) my office (. . . . .) ten and twelve (. . . . .) weekdays.

4 Please don't put anything heavy (. . . . .) this shelf. It's not very stable.

5 There's going to be an interesting programme (. . . . .) television to night.

6 Applications must be submitted (. . . . .) 4 March at the latest.

7 The operation lasted (. . . . .) three hours. The doctors later reported that the patient was (. . . . .) good condition.

8 There are no shops (. . . . .) the University, but there is a small tea-shop (. . . . .) the basement.

9 Professor Aziz is travelling (. . . . .)the night train. He should arrive (. . . . .) about 8 a.m. I told him you would be waiting for him (. . . . .) the station.

10 The library is (. . . . .) the first floor. Just (. . . . .) it, on the second floor, is the Conference hall.

11 Just as we were coming (. . . . .) Delhi, it began to rain.

12 As they were lowering the heaviest crate (. . . . .) the ship, the cable snapped.

II *Prepositions following verbs*

ক্রিয়াপদের পরে প্রায়ই পদান্বয়ী অব্যয় বসে (প্রোগ্রাম ৩, ১৭, ২৯, ৩৩ দেখুন)। নীচের বাক্যগুলোতে কোন্ কোন্ পদান্বয়ী অব্যয় বসাতে চান?

1 Before you leave, please turn (. . . . .) the water and switch (. . . . .) the lights.

2 I would like to take (. . . . .) a subscription to *The Economist*, but it's too expensive. I can't find the money to pay (. . . . .) it.

3 If the shirt doesn't fit you, you can bring it (. . . . .) I'll change it for you.

4 They're planning to put (. . . . .) a new garage at the end of the street.

5 If you detect a leak, immediately turn (. . . . .) the gas supply.

6 When you've finished the report, we'll go (. . . . .) it together.

7 Careful! There's glass in that box. Put it (. . . . .) gently.

8 The line's engaged, I'm afraid. Would you mind holding (. . . . .)

9 You're welcome to use any of the books, but please put them (. . . . .) where you found them.

10 If you leave at six, you should get (. . . . .) Hardwar by ten.

III *Uses of the -ing form:*

নীচের বাক্যগুলোর মধ্যে কয়েকটিতে অন্ত্য-প্রত্যয়টি শুদ্ধভাবে ব্যবহার হয়নি। আপনার বিচারে কোন্ কোন্ বাক্য অশুদ্ধ? তাদের শুদ্ধ করতে পারেন কি?

1 We have started a new training scheme. Under this scheme, *we are offering* university graduates the opportunity to study with us for three months, free of charge.

2 Our newest product line *is not selling* as well as expected.

3 *We are not usually having* such hot weather in January.

4 Next week, *I'm going* to Hyderabad.

5 *I am understanding* all *the difficulties you are having*, but we cannot change the terms of the contract.

6 *If you're not coming* tomorrow, please let me know.

7 I enjoyed the play, but *I was not liking the music.*

8 Last year *we produced* only 5.000 tons a week. Now, *we are producing* nearly 10.000

দ্রষ্টব্য : এমন বলাও শুদ্ধ : Last year we were producing only 5,000 tons a week.)

UNIT 19

A WALK IN THE RAIN

Vijaya's office.

VIJAYA: *The Daily Standard*, good morning.

LILIAN: (*on phone*) Good morning. Could I speak to David Blake, please?

VIJAYA: Mr Blake's not in Delhi, I'm afraid. Can I help?

LILIAN: My name is Lilian Slater. I'm with the English Youth Theatre. I wonder if I could leave a message.

VIJAYA: Would you like to speak to Shiva? He's here.

LILIAN: Please.

VIJAYA: Shiva! It's Lilian Slater . . .

SHIVA: Lilian? . . . Lilian! Where are you?

LILIAN: In Delhi. We've just arrived. I was hoping to see you and David.

SHIVA: David's not here, I'm afraid. He's in Cochin.

LILIAN: Oh . . . Is there any way I can contact him?

SHIVA: It might be difficult. But I can give you a number you could try. It's Ernakulam 427–68.

LILIAN: Sorry, I didn't get that.

SHIVA: I'll spell it. Ernakulam—that's E.r.n.a.k.u.l.a.m.—Right? Then 427–68. He's at the Hotel Minerva.

LILIAN: Thanks, Shiva. Is there any chance of seeing you today?

SHIVA: I was just going to ask . . . Are you doing anything for lunch?

LILIAN: No, I don't think so.

SHIVA: Well, would you like to join me?

LILIAN: I'd love to.

SHIVA: Then let's meet here. Say twelve o'clock.

LILIAN: Fine. See you then. Bye.

* * * * *

Street outside the Minerva in Cochin.

DAVID: What's the matter, Vayu? You're trembling.

VAYU: Stop! Hold your umbrella down, in front of our faces!

DAVID: Why? What's the matter?

VAYU: That was Patil's car. He's back! I hope he didn't see us.

DAVID: I'm sure he didn't. . . . Now, what did you want to tell me?

VAYU: David—you must go away! Don't stay here, in Cochin. It's dangerous!

DAVID: You mean—Patil is dangerous? And . . . Tiger's Eye?

VAYU: (*frightened*) What do you know about Tiger's Eye?

DAVID: Very little, Vayu.

VAYU: To know even a little is to know too much!

PATIL: (*shouts off*) Vayu! Vayu!

VAYU: That's Patil! I must get back. Don't come with me!

DAVID: But, Vayu . . .

VAYU: Don't come with me! He must not see us together!

* * * * *

Reception desk of the Minerva.

VAYU: Mr Patil . . . You're back early.

PATIL: Where is Mr Blake?

VAYU: In his room, I suppose . . .

PATIL: Which number?

VAYU:	Number four.
PATIL:	Then why is his key hanging here?
VAYU:	Perhaps . . . he went for a walk?
PATIL:	In the rain? Perhaps, Vayu . . . The English like the rain. And now, I 'd like to talk to you.

ভাষা সংকেত: কথ্য প্রকাশভঙ্গী (colloquial expressions)

(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে: নীচের বিবৃতিগুলোর মধ্যে কোন্‌টি আপনার বিচারে *true* আর কোন্‌টি *false* তা স্থির করুন।

(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)

1 When Lilian phoned *The Daily Standard* office, she thought that David was in Delhi.

2 Lilian has never met Shiva.

3 Shiva did not want to give Lilian David's telephone number.

4 David asked Vayu to meet him in the street.

5 Vayu was surprised that David had heard of Tiger's Eye.

6 Vayu did not want David to go back with her to the hotel, because she did not want Patil to see them together.

7 Patil had told Vayu when he would be arriving.

8 Patil believed Vayu when she told him that Daivd had gone for a walk in the rain.

(খ) ভাষা চর্চা:

কথা বলার সময় আমরা সাধারণতঃ লেখার চেয়ে কম ব্যাকরণসিদ্ধ ভাষা ব্যবহার করে থাকি, তাছাড়া আরো বেশি চল্‌তি প্রকাশভঙ্গী ব্যবহার করি। অর্থাৎ, এমন ধরনের প্রকাশভঙ্গী যা সংক্ষিপ্ত, প্রায়ই অসম্পূর্ণ এবং লিখিত ভাষার চেয়ে সহজতর।

নীচে দু-ধরনের প্রকাশভঙ্গী দেওয়া হলো: প্রথা বা ব্যাকরণসিদ্ধ এবং কথ্য। কথ্য প্রকাশভঙ্গীর প্রতিটির সঙ্গে সমার্থক ব্যাকরণসিদ্ধ প্রকাশভঙ্গীর তুলনা করুন:

Formal expressions: কথ্য প্রকাশভঙ্গী

1 May I offer you any assistance?

2 I shall remain in contact with you.

3 We shall inform you in due course.

4 Would you mind waiting, please?

5 I regret to inform you that I shall be unable to attend.

6 Shall we leave?

7 Can this be repaired?

8 I hope that you will have a good time.

9 I am looking forward to our next meeting.

10 I do not understand what you mean.

Colloquial expressions

a) I'll be in touch.

b) Sorry, I can't come.

c) Can you fix it?

d) Let's go.

e) See you soon.

f) We'll let you know when we can.

g) Enjoy yourself.

h) I don't follow.

i) Just a minute . . . .

j) Can I give you a hand?

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত: ইংরেজীতে অনেক প্রকাশভঙ্গী গঠিত হয় ক্রিয়াপদের সঙ্গে একটি পদান্বয়ী অব্যয় যোগ করে। এদের বলা হয়— phrasal অথবা prepositional ক্রিয়াপদ। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

look in/drop in . . . . to make an informal visit, or to call without an appointment

go through/go over . . . . . to examine something carefully, e.g. a contract or a bank statement

নীচে কয়েকটি সাধারণ prepositional ক্রিয়াপদের দৃষ্টান্ত দেওয়া হলো, যাদের অনেকগুলোই শুনতে পাবেন 'Tiger's Eye' প্রোগ্রামে।

1 'I'd like to *speak to* Mr Roy, please, if he's there.'
2 'Yes, he is. I'll *put* you *through* to him.'
3 Mr Rasheed thinks that *The Daily Standard* should not *go on* publishing Yasmeen's articles.

4 Vayu thinks that David should *keep away from* Patil.
5 Before he sees Patil, Inspector Shah wants to *think over* what questions he will ask him.
6 David will *stay on* in Cochin until Mr Roy tells him to come back to the office.
7 Patil is worried that Vayu might *give away* some of his secrets.
8 Inspector Shah has *found out* many interesting things from Gurusamy.
9 Vayu is frightened that Patil will *burn down* her father's shop.
10 Professor Prasad is *looking after* the Tiger's Eye shop in Madurai.

UNIT 20

PATIL ARRANGES A TRIP

Vijaya's office.

DASS: May I come in?

VIJAYA: Dr Dass! It's lovely to see you again! Why do you never come to Delhi?

DASS: Oh, you know me, Vijaya. I'm not really a city-man. I like to be in the country, when I can.

VIJAYA: Dr Dass, I was so sorry to hear about the fire in your house. Do you know who started it?

DASS: Yes, I know. But what can I do? I have no money, no power . . . They burnt all my records. All my addresses.

VIJAYA: But not your house?

DASS: No, not my house. They are interested in other things. Anyway, thanks to Yasmeen's articles, I've been offered a lot of support, from people all over the country. We shall win our battle, in the end . . . And now, excuse me, I must talk to Yasmeen.

* * * * *

David's room at the Minerva in Cochin. Early morning.

DAVID: (*calls*) Come in . . . Oh, Mr Patil!

PATIL: I'm sorry to disturb you so early in the morning, Mr Blake. I tried to contact you last night, but you were not in.

DAVID: No, I was . . . er . . . looking round the town.

PATIL: I hope you didn't get too wet . . . But now the rain has stopped. Perhaps you would like to see a little

more of Cochin? The view from the water is very beautiful.

DAVID: I really ought to be leaving, Mr Patil.

PATIL: But you can spare one more day, can't you? (*briskly*) I have arranged a little boat trip for you, on the inland waters. You will see things most foreigners never see.

DAVID: That's very kind of you, Mr Patil . . .

PATIL: Please, think nothing of it . . . You are a journalist, are you not?

DAVID: Yes. How did you know?

PATIL: In a hotel, these are things we have to know. You have a passport. You have a visa . . . And yours is not a tourist visa.

DAVID: No, it's not.

PATIL: But I want you—as a journalist—to enjoy your stay. My assistant, Vayu, will go with you on the boat—trip.

DAVID: Thank you, Mr Patil.

PATIL: I wish I could come too. But unfortunately there is office work to do . . . Enjoy yourselves.

* * * * *

A street in Cochin.

GURUSAMY: Rickshaw, sir?

DAVID: No thanks, I want to walk.

SHAH: (*from inside the rickshaw*) Please get in, Mr Blake. We'll bring you back. Don't worry!

DAVID: Sorry? Oh, Inspector Shah! I thought you were in Delhi?

SHAH: I was in Delhi, Mr Blake. Now I'm here . . . I hear you are going on a boat trip this afternoon.

DAVID: How did you know?

SHAH: It's my job to know.

DAVID: Yes, well, you're quite right.

SHAH: Stop, Gurusamy.

SHAH: Now, David—may I call you David?

DAVID: Of course.

SHAH: Do you see those nets? Those big fishing nets? In Cochin, they are called Chinese nets. They are lowered from the shore, not from a boat. On your boat trip you will pass nets like these. They can be lowered very quickly, . . . I hope you can swim.

ভাষা সংকেত: অতীত কাল (Past Tenses)

(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে: নীচের বিবৃতিগুলোর মধ্যে কোন্‌টি আপনার বিচারে *true* আর কোন্‌টি *false* তা স্থির করুন।

(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)।

1 Dr Dass knows who started the fire at his bungalow.
2 Patil called on David unexpectedly.
3 Patil believed David when he said that he had been looking round the town.
4 David did not want to tell Patil that he was a journalist.
5 David is very keen to go on Patil's boat trip.
6 Patil is lying when he says that he is too busy to go on the boat trip with David and Vayu.
7 David was not surprised when Inspector Shah stopped him in the street.
8 Inspector Shah had found out about David's boat trip from the rickshaw-driver, Gurusamy.
9 Inspector Shah thinks that the boat trip might be dangerous.
10 Inspector Shah wants to stop David from going on the boat trip.

(খ) ভাষা চর্চা: অতীতের ক্রিয়ার কথা বলার সময় যে দুটি কাল সবচেয়ে বেশি ব্যবহার হয় তারা হলো নিত্য অতীত বা Past Simple এবং পুরাঘটিত বর্তমান বা Present Perfect. উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

- (Past Simple) Yesterday, *I finished* the report.
- (Present Perfect) *I have finished* the report.

সাধারণভাবে, যদি জানা যায় কখন একটি ক্রিয়া নিষ্পন্ন হয়েছে—যেমন, গতকাল বা গত সপ্তাহে— আমরা তখন অতীত কাল ব্যবহার করি। কিন্তু নির্দিষ্ট কোনো সময়ের উল্লেখ না থাকলে, অথবা বর্তমান সময়ের, যেমন, চল্‌তি সপ্তাহের কথা বোঝালে বেশির ভাগ সময় ব্যবহার হয় পুরাঘটিত বর্তমান। এখানে লক্ষ্যণীয় যে অতীতে ঘটনা বর্ণনা করার জন্য অনেক সময়েই কর্মবাচ্য (passive form) ব্যবহার হয়। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

- The Taj Mahal *was built* in the seventeenth century.
- Traffic *was delayed* because of the fog.

নীচের বাক্যগুলোতে বন্ধনীর মধ্যে ক্রিয়াপদগুলোর সবচেয়ে উপযুক্ত রূপ ব্যবহার করুন:

1 When he was a student, my father (teach) himself English.
2 The postman not yet (come).
3 This bridge (complete) in 1982.
4 On the way back from Bombay we (stop) in Poona.
5 So far this month I (earn) two thousand rupees.
6 When I (be) younger I (play) cricket for the State 'B' team.
7 Several ministers already (say) they will vote against the Government over the new Bill.
8 Last week, I (see) a snake in the garden.
9 We not yet (find) the missing keys.
10 I'm very relieved to (hear) from them after so long.
11 I never (see) such a large crowd in all my life.
12 It (take) us seven hours to get here.

(গ) ভাষা সম্পর্কে আরো কিছু সংকেত:
Past Simple আর Present Perfect—এই দুটি tense বা কাল ব্যবহারে কয়েকটি সাধারণ ভুল প্রায়ই হয়ে থাকে। নীচের এক এক জোড়া বাক্যে এধরনের কয়েকটি ভুলের দৃষ্টান্ত দেওয়া হয়েছে। প্রতি জোড়ায় কোন্ বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ তা স্থির করুন:

1 a) I have never been to Singapore.
  b) I never went to Singapore.

2 a) I tried to call you yesterday.
  b) Yesterday, I have tried to call you.

3 a) I have not yet sent my reply to his letter.
  b) I did not yet send my reply to his letter.

4 a) Last Thursday, I have spoken to Prakash.
  b) Last Thursday, I spoke to Prakash.

5 a) I have not seen him today.
  b) I did not see him today.

6 a) Thank you for coming. I have enjoyed your lecture very much.
  b) Thank you for coming. I enjoyed your lecture very much.

7 a) When did you arrive?
   b) When have you arrived?

8 a) I'm sorry, I opened your letter by mistake.
   b) I'm sorry, I have opened your letter by mistake.

ক্রিয়ার কাল সম্বন্ধে আরো আলোচনার জন্য প্রোগ্রাম: 7, 11, 26, 27, 34 দেখুন।

UNIT 21

THE CHINESE NETS

Vijaya's office.

RASHEED: (*off*) Shiva! Yasmeen! Shiva!

VIJAYA: (*calls*) He's not here, Mr Rasheed.

RASHEED: (*enters*) Where is he, Vijaya? Where is everyone? I can't find anyone in the office today!

VIJAYA: Shiva's in Bangalore—with the English theatre.

RASHEED: Oh, is he? And Yasmeen?

VIJAYA: She has a meeting, with Dr Dass and Mr Roy.

RASHEED: Ah, yes—morning tea at the A.I.C.! You know, Vijaya, I sometimes think you and I are the only two who do any work here!

VIJAYA: *The Daily Standard.*

DAVID: (*on phone*) Hello, Vijaya!

VIJAYA: Oh, David!

DAVID: Can I have a word with Mr Rasheed, please.

VIJAYA: Yes, just a moment . . . It's David.

RASHEED: All right, I'll take it . . . Yes, David, what is it?

DAVID: Good morning, Mr Rasheed. I'm sorry to disturb you.

RASHEED: That's all right. I'm not busy! How are you? Enjoying your holiday, I hope? Not working too hard?

DAVID: Rasheed, I'm calling because I may not be able to get back for a few more days. . .

RASHEED: . . . And you need more money? Is that right?

DAVID: Yes. I've only got 50 rupees left.

RASHEED: All right, David. I'll send it to the Minerva . . . (*to Vijaya*) It seems we were cut off!

* * * * *

Patil's office. Hotel Minerva, Cochin.

PATIL: Two o'clock Vayu. Time for you to leave.

VAYU: Yes, Mr Patil. Mr Patil, do I have to go on this trip?

PATIL: Yes, Vayu, you have to. Mr Blake is a guest of our hotel. It is our job to look after our guests.

VAYU: Whose boat is it, Mr Patil?

PATIL: (*innocently*) I don't know. Ask Professor Prasad, if you see him. He made the arrangements.

* * * * *

On the backwaters of the Bay of Cochin.

DAVID: It's beautiful here, isn't it? So quiet.

VAYU: (*to herself*) Almost too quiet . . .
David, do you see those two coconut palms, with their tops almost touching?

DAVID: Yes?

VAYU: They're called the kissing palms. And over there, are the Chinese nets.

DAVID: So I see . . . Vayu, why is Patil being so kind to me?

VAYU: Perhaps because you're a foreign guest?

DAVID: Perhaps . . . Vayu, why did you ask me to meet you that night, in the rain? You said you had something to tell me. What was it?

VAYU: Nothing . . . It doesn't matter now.

DAVID: It does matter. You were frightened that night. You still are. You're frightened of Patil, aren't you?

VAYU: Yes, I am . . .

DAVID: Why?

VAYU: (*flatly*) I can't tell you.

DAVID: Then I'll tell you. Your father has a small shop in Delhi. No. 46, Janpath.

VAYU: Yes.

DAVID: Patil uses this shop to store skins and ivory. And your father can do nothing, because if he talks—or you talk—his shop will be burnt! By Tiger's Eye! And Patil is part of Tiger's Eye.

VAYU: No! Not part of Tiger's Eye. He is Tiger's Eye! David, the net! They're dropping the net on us! I can't swim! . . .

DAVID: Hold on to me, Vayu. Hold on!

ভাষা সংকেত: কোনো কিছু উল্লেখপূর্ণ শব্দ (Referential Words)

(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে: নীচের বিবৃতিগুলোর মধ্যে কোন্‌টি আপনার বিচারে *true* আর কোন্‌টি *false* তা স্থির করুন।
(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)

1 Shiva has gone to Bangalore.
2 David wants Mr Rasheed to lend him some money.
3 Vayu does not want to go on the boat trip with David.
4 Patil has made all the arrangements for the boat trip.
5 David does not know what the Chinese nets are.
6 Vayu has told David that her father owns a shop in Janpath.
7 Vayu's father is an important member of the Tiger's Eye organization.
8 Patil is the head of Tiger's Eye.
9 The boat in which David and Vayu were travelling was overturned when it passed under one of the Chinese nets.

(খ) ভাষা চর্চা:
কথ্য এবং লিখিত, দু-রকম ভাষাতেই আমরা প্রায়ই referential words, অর্থাৎ *it, this, that, then, them, here, there* ইত্যাদি শব্দ ব্যবহার করে থাকি, যেগুলো ইতিমধ্যেই উল্লেখিত ব্যক্তি, বস্তু, স্থান নির্দেশ করে, অথবা যেগুলো নির্দিষ্ট করে বলার প্রয়োজন নেই। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

Q: Where is the exit?
A: *It's* over *there*.

অথবা

Q: When does the train get to Kolhapur?
A: *It* gets *there* at eight o'clock.

এখানে উল্লেখ্য যে, চোখে দেখা যায় এমন জিনিসের সম্বন্ধে কথা বলার সময়, অদূরবর্তী কোনো জিনিসের ক্ষেত্রে *this* ও *these*, এবং দূরবর্তী জিনিসের ক্ষেত্রে *that* ও *those* ব্যবহার করা হয়।
উদাহরণস্বরূপ :

These bananas are not ripe. Give me some of *those* over *there*.

নীচের দৃষ্টান্তগুলোতে এক একটি প্রশ্নের পরে একটি উত্তর দেওয়া আছে। প্রতিটি উত্তরই অতিরিক্ত দীর্ঘ। উপরে উল্লেখিত শব্দ অথবা *it, he, they, there*, ইত্যাদি ব্যবহার করে উত্তরগুলোকে সংক্ষিপ্ত করুন। উত্তরে চিহ্নিত শব্দগুলো দেখলে বুঝতে পারবেন কোথায় কোথায় পরিবর্তন করতে হবে।

1 Q: Can you tell me when the train from Jaipur arrives?
A: *The train from Jaipur* arrives at 20.30.

2 Q: Is this the Accounts Department?
A: No, *this is not the Accounts Department*.

3 Q: Has the doctor arrived?
A: Yes, *the doctor has arrived*.

4 Q: Where is Dr Dass staying?
A: *Dr Dass is staying* at the A.I.C.

5 Q: Did you lock the door?
A: Yes, *I locked the door*.

6 Q: Where do your students have their meals?
A: *Our students have their meals in this room*.

7 Q: Is this the house where Tagore lived?
A: No, *this is not the house where Tagore lived*.

8 Q: Do you pay for your electricity every month?
A: No, *we pay for our electricity* quarterly.

9 Q: Did you send the papers to Mr Roy?
A: Yes, *I sent the papers to Mr Roy* on Tuesday.

10 Q: Can your children speak English?
A: Yes, *my children can speak English*.

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত: সংক্ষিপ্ত উত্তর (Short Answers)
প্রায়ই কোনো প্রশ্নের উত্তরে *it, them, here* ইত্যাদি বাদ দিয়ে যাওয়া সম্ভব। নীচের দৃষ্টান্তগুলোতে কয়েকটি প্রশ্নের এমন ধরনের সংক্ষিপ্ত উত্তর দেওয়া হলো যেখানে referential words এর প্রয়োজন নেই। (বন্ধনীর মধ্যে পূর্ণাঙ্গ উত্তর দেওয়া আছে):

1 Q: Where did you buy your saree?
A: *In Hyderabad.* (I bought it in Hyderabad).

2 Q: Who is the woman talking to Yasmeen?
A: *I don't know.* (I don't know who she is).

3 Q: When does the film begin?
A: *At eight o'clock.* (It begins at eight o'clock).

4 Q: Where can I find the scissors?
A: *In the second drawer.* (You can find them in the second drawer).

5 Q: Do you know where Konarak is?
A: *Yes, I do.* (Yes, I know where it is).

6 Q: Have you heard of the Open University?
A: *Yes, I have.* (Yes, I have heard of it).

7 Q: Did you hear the news today?
A: *No, I didn't.* (No, I didn't hear it).

8 Q: Will you be at the lecture?
A: *Yes, I will.* (I will be there).

দ্রষ্টব্য : সংক্ষিপ্ত উত্তর গঠন আরো চর্চা করার জন্য প্রোগ্রাম 1, 4, 7, 9, 28, 31 দেখুন।

UNIT 22

JUST AN ACCIDENT?

Vijaya's office.

VIJAYA: *The Daily Standard.* Good morning.

MRS MUKHERJEE: (*on phone*) Vijaya—have you seen the paper?!

VIJAYA: Which paper, Mrs Mukherjee?

MRS MUKHERJEE: The Cochin and Ernakulam Gazette.

VIJAYA: I've never heard of it!

MRS MUKHERJEE: Never mind. Listen to this: (*reads*)
'BRUSH WITH DEATH FOR UK GUEST'.
Yesterday, Mr David Blake (29), a visitor from England, was nearly drowned when a Chinese net was accidentally dropped onto a paddle-boat in which he was sight-seeing. Mr Blake and his guide, from the Hotel Minerva, were fortunately able to swim to shore. Mr Patil, owner of the Minerva Hotel, is reported to be deeply shocked by the incident.

VIJAYA: Oh, Mrs Mukherjee—I told Mr Roy not to send David to Cochin. But he wouldn't listen.

ROY: (*calls off*) Vijaya!

VIJAYA: Coming, Mr Roy! (*on phone*) Now I'm going to tell him what I think! Thank you, Mrs Mukherjee.

* * * * *

Reception desk, Hotel Minerva, Cochin.

RECEPTIONIST: Good morning, sir.

SHAH: Good morning. I'd like to speak to Mr Patil.

RECEPTIONIST: I'm afraid he's busy.

SHAH: So am I. Here's my card.

RECEPTIONIST: Oh, Inspector Shah. One moment, please.

PATIL: (*enters*) Inspector Shah—what a surprise!

SHAH: Indeed.

PATIL: What can I do for you, Inspector?

SHAH: Just answer two questions, Mr Patil. Firstly, why did you organize a boat trip for Mr Blake?

PATIL: Because he's a guest of our hotel. It's a special service, which is offered to all our guests. As you can see from the brochure.

SHAH: Yes, I've seen your brochure . . . Secondly, who is the owner of the boat that was used for this trip?

PATIL: I've no idea. I had nothing to do with the arrangements. You should speak to my assistant, Vayu.

SHAH: I have.

PATIL: And what did she say?

SHAH: She said she didn't know.

PATIL: Then I can't help you, Inspector.

SHAH: Can't? Or won't? . . . One last question, Mr Patil . . .

PATIL: That makes three questions, not two.

SHAH: Very well, you don't have to answer. Do you think that what happened yesterday was an accident?

PATIL: (*all charm*) I don't know, Inspector . . . I wasn't there.

* * * * *

Vijaya's office.

VIJAYA: I told you, Mr Roy—and Rasheed said the same—David should have stayed in Delhi! Now look what's happened!

ROY: You're right, Vijaya. He should have stayed here. Right. Call the Minerva: tell David to come back.

VIJAYA: *The Daily Standard* . . .

DAVID: (*on phone*) Vijaya. It's David.

VIJAYA: David!

DAVID: Listen, I can't be long. I'm at the bus station. I have to leave soon! Tell Mr Roy.

VIJAYA: David—Mr Roy says you must come back!

DAVID: I can't, Vijaya. Tell him I'm going to Periyar—to Madurai. I must go—the bus is leaving!

ROY: Well, Vijaya?

VIJAYA: Too late, Mr Roy. David's gone.

ভাষা সংকেত: কর্মবাচ্য (The Passive)

(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে: নীচের বিবৃতিগুলোর মধ্যে কোন্‌টি আপনার বিচারে *true* আর কোন্‌টি *false* তা স্থির করুন।
(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)।

1 The newspaper report about the boating accident suggested that Patil did not know what had happened to David and Vayu.
2 Inspector Shah had an appointment to see Patil at the Minerva.
3 Patil told Inspector Shah that he regularly offered boat trips to his guests.
4 Patil did not make the arrangements with the owner of the boat.
5 Inspector Shah does not believe that what happened to David and Vayu was an accident.
6 Mr Roy was angry with David for staying so long in Cochin.
7 David decided to go to Periyar because he needed a rest.
8 David left Cochin in a hurry.

(খ) ভাষা চর্চা:

ইংরেজী ভাষায় কর্মবাচ্য বেশির ভাগ ক্ষেত্রে লিখিত ভাষায় দেখা যায়। তবে কর্মবাচ্য প্রায়ই কথ্য ভাষায়ও ব্যবহার হয়। নীচে দুটি আদর্শ দৃষ্টান্ত দেওয়া হলো:

> All applications *must be received* by 30 March, at the latest. (লিখিত ভাষা)
>
> I *was caught* in a traffic jam. (কথ্য ভাষা)

ব্যবসা-সংক্রান্ত চিঠিপত্র, নির্দেশ-পুস্তিকা, কেতাবি নিবন্ধ, ইত্যাদিতে বহু কর্মবাচ্যের ব্যবহার নিয়মিত দেখতে পাওয়া যায়। যেমন—

- Transport and delivery costs *shall be included* in the contract.
- Once the ticket *has been purchased*, the date of departure on return *cannot be changed*.

- The information you require *will be forwarded* to you as soon as possible.

এখানে দ্রষ্টব্য যে, কর্মবাচ্যে কর্তৃবাচক সর্বনাম (যেমন *I, we, you*) সবসময়ে প্রয়োজন হয় না। উদাহরণস্বরূপ, এই দু-জোড়া বাক্যের মধ্যে তুলনা করুন:

A:
- We cannot accept cheques for less than Rs 100. (active)
- Cheques for less than Rs 100 cannot be accepted. (passive)

B:
- If you see the red light, switch off the machine immediately. (active)
- If the red light *can be seen*, the machine *should be switched off* immediately. (passive)

নীচের বাক্যগুলো সবই কর্তৃবাচ্যে দেওয়া রয়েছে। বন্ধনীর মধ্যে শব্দগুলো দিয়ে শুরু করে এই বাক্যগুলোকে কর্মবাচ্যে রূপান্তরিত করুন:

1 Do not switch on the heater if the pilot light is not burning
(The heater must not . . . .)

2 You can obtain further information from our branch-office in Puri.
(Further information. . . .)

3 Please note that we cannot accept any applications after 20 April.
(Please note that no applications. . . .)

4 We regret that we cannot accept cheques or credit cards.
(We regret that cheques and credit cards. . . .)

5 If you cannot contact the Health Centre, please call 331–428.
(If the Health Centre. . . .)

6 We shall need more money to complete the project.
(More money. . . .)

7 We will deliver your order by 10 March at the latest.
(Your order. . . .)

8 Please do not leave hand-luggage in the corridor.
(Hand-luggage must not. . . .)

9 We will announce the results of the competition in our next issue.
(The results of the competition. . . .)

10 In case of fire, close all doors and windows.
(In case of fire, all. . .)

11 Please do not remove periodicals from the reading-room.
(Periodicals must. . .)

12 Do not wash this garment in hot water.
(This garment must. . . . .)

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত:

কর্মবাচ্যে অনেক সময়েই এক ধরনের বাধ্য-বাধকতার প্রশ্ন জড়িত থাকে, যেমন— কিছু করার ক্ষেত্রে *must* অথবা *must not* জাতীয় বাক্‌ভঙ্গীর ব্যবহার। এখানে দ্রষ্টব্য যে 'have to' এই বাক্‌ভঙ্গীটি সাধারণতঃ কর্তৃবাচ্যে ব্যবহার হয়। কর্মবাচ্যে এর পরিবর্তে সাধারণতঃ must শব্দটি ব্যবহার হয়। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

- You *have to complete* both forms.
- Both forms *must be completed*.

তবে কখনো কখনো *have to/has to* বাক্‌ভঙ্গী কর্মবাচ্যেও ব্যবহার করা সম্ভব, যেমন—

- The water *has to be cooled* before the mixture is added.
- The seeds have to be planted in straight rows, at least 25 cm apart.

নীচে *must, have* to এবং *should* ব্যবহারের আরো কয়েকটি আদর্শ দৃষ্টান্ত দেওয়া হলো। প্রতিটি বাক্যেই বন্ধনীর মধ্যে ক্রিয়াপদকে কর্মবাচ্যে রূপান্তরিত করুন:

1 The refrigerator must (not place) close to any heating appliances.
2 These tablets should (not take) more than twice a day, unless the patient is in great pain.
3 All fire-extinguishers must (check) at least once every six months.
4 This plant has to (keep) indoors during winter.
5 Any damage or breakages must (report) at once.
6 In case of fire, the lift must (not use).
7 This cream should (not apply) to open cuts or wounds.
8 Crash-helmets must (wear) by all motor-cyclists.

UNIT 23

THE ROAD TO MADURAI

Vijaya's office.

VIJAYA: *The Daily Standard*

SHIVA: (*on phone*) It's Shiva, Vijaya.

VIJAYA: Where are you calling from, Shiva?

SHIVA: Bangalore. Tomorrow we leave for Madurai. Listen, if David calls, can you ask him to meet us there? It's important.

VIJAYA: We don't know where David is, Shiva. We think he's gone to Periyar.

SHIVA: Periyar! But that's way up in the mountains—it's miles from anywhere! How is he going to get there?

VIJAYA: He says, by bus. Anyway, I'll give him your message—if he calls.

* * * * *

Late afternoon. Periyar—bus draws up and stops.

VOICE: Periyar! Periyar! Periyar! Periyar! Periyar!

* * * * *

Guest-house.

RECEPTIONIST: If you would like to wait here, sir, on the verandah, I will get your room ready.

DAVID: Right—thanks. . .

PRASAD: Good evening, Mr Blake. I hope I'm not disturbing you?

DAVID: (*feigns surprise*) Ah, Professor Prasad?

PRASAD: You have a good memory, Mr Blake. Yes—we met briefly in Delhi.

DAVID: That's right.

PRASAD: At the Wildlife Conference.

DAVID: That's right. Are you staying here, professor?

PRASAD: I was. I'm leaving this evening. And yourself? . . .

DAVID: I just came here for a rest.

PRASAD: You have chosen a beautiful place. Periyar is one of the loveliest nature reserves in India . . . In the morning, you can take a boat trip on the lake. And see the elephants.

DAVID: Just at the moment, I don't fancy another 'boat trip'.

PRASAD: I was very sorry to read about your accident, in Cochin.

DAVID: You think it was an accident, Professor Prasad?

PRASAD: That's what they said in the papers.

DAVID: You shouldn't believe everything you read in the papers.

PRASAD: Quite right. You should tell that to the editor of *The Daily Standard* . . . That's my jeep. I must go. Enjoy your stay, Mr Blake. If you're lucky, you might even see a tiger! Perhaps we'll meet again. Goodbye.

* * * * *

Roy's office.

ROY: Inspector Shah, welcome back to Delhi. Please take a seat.

SHAH: Thank you.

ROY: Now, tell me Inspector, what happened in Cochin? Do you think it was an accident?

SHAH: I'm sure it wasn't an accident, Mr Roy. But I have no proof. I questioned the fishermen who dropped the net. And the two men who were paddling the boat. But they all told the same story: that it was just an accident.

ROY: But what did David say? And Vayu?

SHAH: You see, I had very little time to talk to Vayu. She was suffering from shock, and wanted to rest. So I sent her back to the hotel with David.

ROY: But why did David leave Cochin so suddenly?

SHAH: Because I told him to go, Mr Roy. To keep an eye on Professor Prasad. I'm sorry, I had no time to let you know . . . You see, early the next morning Gurusamy—the rickshaw driver—brought me a note from Vayu. It said, 'The Professor has gone to Madurai—for stocktaking'.

ROY: What does that mean?

SHAH: It means that Tiger's Eye are getting ready to move. They will send all their stock—their skins and ivory—to Madurai. And from there, via Periyar, to Cochin. Prasad will be in charge. And I wanted David to find out all he could.

ROY: This is not a job for a journalist, Inspector. I want David back in Delhi—at once!

ভাষা সংকেত: -ing forms ঘটমান বর্তমান কাল (The Present Continuous Tense)

(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে: নীচের বিবৃতিগুলোর মধ্যে আপনার বিচারে কোন্‌টি *true* আর কোন্‌টি *false* তা স্থির করুন।

(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন):

1 Shiva has gone to Madurai to find David.
2 David was surprised to meet Professor Prasad in Periyar.
3 David has only met Professor Prasad once before.
4 David is telling the truth when he says that he came to Periyar for a rest.
5 Prasad has heard about David's accident in Cochin.
6 Inspector shah has proof that what happened to David and Vayu was not an accident.
7 David was sent to Periyar by Inspector Shah.
8 Mr Roy did not understand the meaning of Vayu's note to Inspector Shah.
9 Mr Roy did not give David permission to go to Periyar.

(খ) ভাষা চর্চা

যখন আমরা 'যদি' বা *if* শব্দটি ব্যবহার করি, তখন আমরা এমন কোনো ঘটনার কথা

বোঝাই যা ঘটতেও পারে, নাও ঘটতে পারে—অর্থাৎ, সম্ভাব্য। সেজন্যই, যেসব বাক্‌ভঙ্গীতে *if* আছে তাদের অনেক সময়ে বলা হয় 'conditional' clauses বা শর্তমূলক উপবাক্য। নীচের দৃষ্টান্তগুলোতে *if* শব্দটির তিনটি প্রধান ব্যবহার দেখানো হলো:

a) (অতীতের শর্ত) *If I had known when you were coming, I'd have met you* at the station.

b) (বর্তমানের শর্ত) *If I knew when you were coming, I'd meet you* at the station.

c) (ভবিষ্যতের শর্ত) *If I know when you're coming, I'll meet you* at the station

প্রথম বাক্যটিতে আমরা বলছি অতীত (past) ক্রিয়ার কথা: তিনি স্টেশনে এসে পৌঁছেছিলেন, কিন্তু আপনি তাঁর সঙ্গে দেখা করতে পারেননি কারণ আপনি জানতেন না যে তিনি আসছেন। সেজন্যই আমরা এখানে অতীত কাল (If I *had* known) এবং শর্তমূলক অতীত (I *would have met* you) ব্যবহার করছি।

দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে আমরা বলছি বর্তমান (present) অবস্থা ও সম্ভাব্যতার কথা। কিন্তু এখানেও আমরা অতীত কাল (if I *knew*) ব্যবহার করছি শর্তমূলক ভবিষ্যৎ-এর (I would meet you) সঙ্গে অর্থাৎ, আপনি কখন আসছেন সেটা আমাকে জানাবার সময় এখনো আছে— *if* you tell me, I will meet you.

তৃতীয় বাক্যটিতে আমরা বলছি সম্ভাব্যতার কথা। আপনি কখন আসছেন সেটা যদি আমাকে জানিয়ে দেন, তাহলে আমি আপনার সঙ্গে দেখা করবো। এখানে আমরা ব্যবহার করছি বর্তমান কাল (If I *know*) এবং ভবিষ্যৎ কাল (*I'll* meet you)।

এই তিনটি দৃষ্টান্তের মধ্যে পার্থক্য সংক্ষেপে প্রকাশ করা যায় এভাবে:

a) অসম্ভব .... the action is finished, and connot be changed

b) সম্ভব .... there is still time to change the future action.

c) সম্ভাবনা পূর্ণ .... as long as the condition is fulfilled (if I know when you're coming), the action will take place (I'll meet you).

বিষয়টি পরিষ্কার করার জন্য আরো কিছু দৃষ্টান্ত দেওয়া হলো:

1 a) If I had had enough money, I'd have bought the house.
 b) If I had enough money, I'd buy the house.
 c) If I have enough money, I'll buy the house.

2 a) If she had written to me, I would have helped her.
 b) If she wrote to me, I'd help her.
 c) If she writes to me, I'll help her.

3 a) If we had travelled by bus, it would have been quicker.
 b) If we travelled by bus, it would be quicker.

c) If we travel by bus, it will be quicker.

4 a) If they had come on Thursday, we could have seen them.
b) If they came on Thursday, we could see them.
c) If they come on Thursday, we can see them.

এবারে, নীচের বাক্যগুলো দেখুন। দশটি বাক্যের মধ্যে চারটি ইংরেজী ভাষায় অশুদ্ধ। বলুনতো কোন্ বাক্যগুলো, আর তাদের কি কি পরিবর্তন করা উচিত?

1 If we sent the letter today, it would arrive by Friday.
2 If you will be free at lunch-time, we could meet then.
3 If I had not been so busy, I would have called you.
4 If you can't find somewhere to stay, you'll be welcome to stay with me.
5 If I would be able to speak to your accountant, I could explain the extra charges.
6 If it doesn't rain, we'll hold the meeting outside.
7 If I see Mr Mohammed, I'll tell him you called.
8 If you will not need your car tomorrow, can I use it?
9 If you told me earlier, I would have changed my plans.
10 If we don't meet tomorrow, I'll call you at the weekend.

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত: সমস্ত *if* উপবাক্যই ওপরের দৃষ্টান্তগুলোর মতো একই ভঙ্গীতে গঠিত হয় না। প্রায়ই শব্দের ক্রম বিন্যাস বিপরীত হয়ে যায়, অর্থাৎ বাক্যের দ্বিতীয় অর্দ্ধ প্রথমে চলে আসে। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

I'll give her your message, if see her.
(If I see her, I'll give her your message.)

কিন্তু শব্দের ক্রমবিন্যাসে পরিবর্তন হলেও, বাক্যের মূল গঠন কিন্তু অপরিবর্তিত থাকে। এখানে দ্রষ্টব্য যে, কখনো কখনো *to* শব্দটি ব্যবহার করা সম্ভব একটি *if* উপবাক্যের পরিবর্তে। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

- Could you ask her *if she would wait for me*.
- Could you ask her *to wait for me*?

এই দুটি ব্যবহার বোঝাবার জন্য নীচে কয়েকটি দৃষ্টান্ত দেওয়া হলো:

a) শব্দের বিপরীত ক্রমবিন্যাস:

- I'll be home by seven, if there's not too much traffic.
- We'll accept their offer, if they agree to a fixed price.
- Your husband will leave hospital on Friday, if there are no further complications.

b) 'to'-এর ব্যবহার :

- Please ask Dr Aziz to send me his bill.
  (Please ask Dr Aziz if he would send me his bill).
- Ask the electrician to come.
  (Ask the electrician if he would come).

* * * * *

UNIT 24 : পুনরাবৃত্তি

ভাষা চর্চা

I *Passive forms*

ব্যবসা, বিজ্ঞান, প্রযুক্তি বিষয়ক ও কেতাবি ধরনের লেখায় যেহেতু কর্মবাচ্য প্রায়ই ব্যবহার হয়ে থাকে, সেহেতু এ'জাতীয় সবচেয়ে সাধারণ বাক্‌ভঙ্গীর সঙ্গে পরিচয় হওয়া অতি আবশ্যক। নীচে কয়েকটি বাক্য দেওয়া হলো কর্তৃবাচ্যে (active mood)। বন্ধনীর মধ্যে শব্দগুলো দিয়ে শুরু করে এই বাক্যগুলোকে কর্মবাচ্যে রূপান্তরিত করুন :

1 We have not yet received your reply to our telex.
(Your reply to our telex. . .)
2 Do not use this product after the expiry date.
(This product must/should. . .)
3 Please reply on the form enclosed.
(Replies should/must. . .)
4 We have planned the meeting for 10 April.
(The meeting. . .)
5 In our tests, we used no pesticides.
(In the tests, no pesticides. . .)
6 You may find further information about our research in the Appendix.
(In the Appendix, further information. . .)
7 Please do not leave rubbish on the pavement.
(Rubbish must not. . .)
8 If you cannot send the cargo directly to Bombay, you should send it to the nearest port.
(If the cargo. . .)
9 We also offer a special reduced price for students and pensioners.
(A special reduced price. . .)
10 We regret that we will be unable to accept applications received after the closing date.
(We regret that applications. . .)

II *Colloquial expressions* (prepositional verbs)

নীচে এমন কিছু ক্রিয়াপদ দেওয়া হলো যাদের সঙ্গে Preposition যুক্ত করে phrasal অথবা prepositional ক্রিয়াপদে পরিণত করা যায়। এই ক্রিয়াপদগুলো সাধারণতঃ তাদের প্রতিশব্দগুলোর তুলনায় কম ব্যাকরণ সিদ্ধ, যেমন– get on= to succeeed, make progress, manage ইত্যাদি। এই ক্রিয়াপদগুলোর সঙ্গে প্রয়োজন অনুযায়ী পদান্বয়ী অব্যয় যুক্ত করে নীচের বাক্যগুলোর শূন্যস্থান পূরণ করুন :

work	up
get	on
go	over
take	out
give	in
come	off
make	down
look	through
put	
turn	

(প্রতিটি বাক্যের শেষে বন্ধনীর মধ্যে শব্দটি আপনার প্রয়োজনীয় phrasal verb-এর সঙ্গে সমার্থক।)

1 How is your house-painting ( )? (progressing)
Quite well, thanks. We've nearly finished.

2 He sent me a long letter, but I still can't ( )what he wants from me. (understand)

3 Why don't you ( ) tomorrow if you're passing the office. (pay a brief visit)

4 I thought it was a very bad film. But I don't want to ( ) you ( ), Go and see it. (discourage)

5 Then the police ( ), and ( ) everyone's name. (arrived, noted)

6 It took her some time to get used to the work, but now she's ( ) very well. (progressing)

7 You look tired. Shall I ( )the driving for a while? (replace the driver)

8 There's a mistake somewhere, I'd like you to ( )the figures once again. (check)

9 I wish Prakash would ( ) the phone. Once he starts he ( ) for hours! (end the conversation; continues)

10 This is the guest-house, where we usually ( ) our visitors. (accommodate)

11 Most of the photos we took ( ) quite well. (were successful)

12 I asked Dandipani what had been (   ) in the office while I was away, but I couldn't (   ) anything (   ) of him. (happening; obtain information)

নীচের বাক্যগুলোতে বন্ধনীর মধ্যে দেওয়া বাক্‌ভঙ্গীগুলোর মধ্য থেকে ক্রিয়ার সঠিক কাল (tense) নির্বাচন করুন। (কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্রে একাধিক ক্রিয়াপদ শুদ্ধ উত্তর হতে পারে)।

1 I (was just leaving, have just left, had just left) my office when the telephone rang.
2 Last week, we (have seen, saw, were seeing) the English Youth Theatre.
3 After I (explained, have explained, had explained) to him why the draft contract was not acceptable, he (was agreeing, agreed, had agreed) to make certain changes.
4 If we (knew, had known, were knowing) you were alone we would have asked you to join us.
5 Mr Ghosh (called, has called, was calling) this morning about the sample materials you wanted. He said he (has already sent, had already sent, already sent) them.
6 While I (was explaining, explained, have been explaining) how the pump worked, suddenly the electricity (was, has been, had been) cut off.

UNIT 25

A LOVELY RING

Vijaya's office.

VIJAYA: *The Daily Standard*

MRS MUKHERJEE: (*on phone*) Hello, Vijaya.

VIJAYA: Oh, Mrs Mukherjee!

MRS MUKHERJEE: Well, what news?

VIJAYA: Nothing much. There's a bandh in Delhi. All the small traders have closed their shops.

MRS MUKHERJEE: But why?

VIJAYA: Intimidation, they say. Some gang is threatening them. Otherwise, it's quiet. Rasheed is complaining, as usual, that nobody's ever in the office.

MRS MUKHERJEE: And the theatre? I see they had a great success in Bangalore.

VIJAYA: Yes. They're in Madurai now.

MRS MUKHERJEE: Well, we're all eagerly awaiting them in Calcutta!

ROY: (*off*) Vijaya!

VIJAYA: (*calls*) Coming, Mr Roy! (*on phone*) I must go, Mrs Mukherjee. Goodbye.

* * * * *

Dressing room backstage at the theatre in Madurai.

LILIAN: . . . Oh, be some other name!
What's in a name? That which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet.
So Romeo would were he not Romeo called.
(*calls*) Come in!

SHIVA: *(enters)* I've brought you a visitor, Lilian.

DAVID: Hi, Lilian!

LILIAN: David! I thought you wouldn't come! How did you get here?

DAVID: By bus. I didn't think I'd make it—it was a dreadful journey! It's great to see you.

LILIAN: It's lovely to see you.

STAGE HAND: *(off)* All on stage, please, for Act I!

LILIAN: I'm sorry, I must go. Can we talk later?

SHIVA: We'll meet you at the hotel after the show.

LILIAN: OK. That'll be lovely.

DAVID: Good luck, Lilian!

* * * * *

Auditorium of the theatre. End of performance.

ACTOR: Some shall be pardoned, and some punished
For never was a story of more woe
Than that of Juliet and her Romeo.

* * * * *

The gardens of Hotel Park, Madurai.

DAVID: You were excellent, Lilian. Wasn't she, Shiva—absolutely marvellous!

LILIAN: Flattery will get you nowhere, David!

DAVID: I mean it. You're a lovely Juliet!

LILIAN: Thank you. But I'm really too old for the part.

DAVID: Oh, don't be so silly! . . . That's a lovely ring. Where did you get it?

LILIAN: Oh, in Mysore, I think. Yes, Mysore. It was strange. . . .

WAITER: Excuse me. Mr Shiva Naidu?

SHIVA: Yes.

WAITER: Phone call for you, sir. At reception.

SHIVA: Excuse me, I won't be long.

LILIAN: . . . Well, I was in the hotel shop —

DAVID: Was it the Minerva?

LILIAN: Yes. Yes, it was. Anyway I saw this ring. When I asked to buy it, the woman said it's not for sale. But then she gave me a card . . . here it is . . . She told me I could find rings, and other lovely things, at this shop.

DAVID: Did you go?

LILIAN: Yes. But when I got to the shop, it was closed. All boarded up. With a notice on the door 'Stocktaking'.

DAVID: So what did you do?

LILIAN: I went back to the hotel, and told the woman. She could see I was very disappointed, so she said, 'All right, I'll let you buy the ring'.

DAVID: How much did you pay for it?

LILIAN: Four hundred and fifty rupees.

DAVID: That's a lot—for a Tiger's Eye!

ভাষা সংকেত: কথ্য প্রকাশভঙ্গী (Colloquial Expressions)

(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে: নীচের বিবৃতিগুলোর মধ্যে কোন্‌টি আপনার বিচারে *true* আর কোন্‌টি *false* তা স্থির করুন।
(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)

1 Lilian did not know that David was coming to Madurai.
2 David arrived too late to see Lilian performing.
3 While David and Lilian were talking, Shiva left them to make a phone call.
4 When Lilian first wanted to buy her ring she was told it was not for sale.
5 The assistant at the Minerva sent Lilian to a shop which was not open.
6 Lilian could not tell David where the shop was.
7 The assistant at the Minerva did not want to sell Lilian the ring.
8 David thought the ring was expensive.
9 Lilian does not know what David is doing in Madurai.

(খ) ভাষা চর্চা

অন্য সব ভাষার মতো ইংরেজী ভাষাতেও এমন অনেক শব্দ ও বাক্‌ভঙ্গী আছে যাদের

ব্যবহার হয় বিশেষ অর্থে। অর্থাৎ, ঐ শব্দগুলোর 'স্বাভাবিক' অর্থ বজায় থাকে না। যেমন, ধরা যাক— *get* এই শব্দটি, যার স্বাভাবিক অর্থ হলো কোনো কিছু পাওয়া, গ্রহণ করা, অর্জন করা। নীচের বাক্যগুলো দেখুন:

- Where did you *get* the tickets?
- Last week, I *got* a letter from an old friend in Bangladesh.
- You can *get* free advice at the local Employment Centre.

এই একই শব্দ *get* সম্পূর্ণ ভিন্ন অর্থে ব্যবহার হতে পারে এ'ধরনের বাক্যে:
I don't get it (*get* বুঝতে পারা)
How can I get from here to Patna ? (*get* ভ্রমণ করা)
বিভিন্ন শব্দ যখন বিশেষ অর্থে ব্যবহার হয়, তখন প্রায়ই তাদের কথ্য অথবা আলংকারিক বাক্‌ভঙ্গী (colloquial or figurative expression) বলে বর্ণনা করা হয়ে থাকে। নীচে কয়েকটি সাধারণ কথ্য বাক্‌ভঙ্গী দেওয়া হলো। তাদের অর্থ কি হতে পারে স্থির করুন, তারপর সমাধান-সূচীতে দেওয়া উত্তরের সঙ্গে মিলিয়ে নিন:

Colloquial expressions

a) Can you put me up for the night?
b) I didn't get what he said.
c) I don't think we'll make it before dark.
d) Can you take these trousers in for me?
e) Do you know where to get off?
f) I didn't take to him.
g) We don't get on very well.
h) I can't take the humidity.
i) If you want to make it in Bombay, you have to work very hard.
j) I'm not going to let him get away with it.
k) She'll get over it.
l) That's the second time they've let us down.
m) I'll get back to you as soon as possible.
n) Where shall I drop you off?
o) He seemed rather put out by my proposal.

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত:
কথ্য বাক্‌ভঙ্গী স্বভাবতঃই কঠোরভাবে ব্যাকরণসিদ্ধ নয়। এজন্যই কিছু কিছু সংক্ষেপিত রূপ, যেমন— *let's, it's, that's,* প্রায়ই ব্যবহার হয়ে থাকে। নীচে এমন কয়েকটি সাধারণ বাক্‌ভঙ্গী দেওয়া হলো যেগুলোতে এই সংক্ষেপিত রূপ ব্যবহার হয়েছে:

- Let's go/leave
- It's late
- That's right/fine/a good idea
- Let's try somewhere else
- Let's walk/take a rickshaw/go by bus
- It's not my job/my responsibility
- That's just what I think!
- That's possible/impossible/not very likely
- It's hard to say/difficult to tell

আরো ব্যাখ্যার জন্য দেখুন: প্রোগ্রাম—1 (contracted forms) প্রোগ্রাম—19 (colloquial expressions)।

UNIT 26

SHAH PREPARES TO MOVE

Garden of Hotel Park, Madurai.

SHIVA: Sorry I took so long.

DAVID: Who was the call from? Mr Roy?

SHIVA: Yes. He wants you back in Delhi, David. As soon as possible!

LILIAN: But you can't go tomorrow, David. It's the Madurai festival. You must stay for that!

DAVID: I wish I could, but I really must get back to Delhi.

SHIVA: One more thing. David, while I was on the phone, there was a man standing next to me. He asked the receptionist if you were staying in the hotel. She said you were.

DAVID: Did she give him my room number?

SHIVA: Yes. But she told him he could find you out here, in the garden . . . Hey! There he is! Going down the path. Don't you want to speak to him?

DAVID: No, Shiva. I don't need to speak to Professor Prasad. But perhaps I will stay another day.

* * * * *

Roy's office.

ROY: You asked to see me, Rasheed. What is it?

RASHEED: Mr Roy, I can't go on like this. I have no proper staff—only junior reporters. Yasmeen's away, Shiva's away, David's away! Nobody is ever here!

ROY: I understand, Rasheed. But it won't last much longer. It's nearly over.

RASHEED: What's nearly over! This fight against Tiger's Eye? You can't win. It will go on and on and on!

ROY: No, Rasheed, it won't. Shah is closing in on Tiger's Eye. In two weeks, it will all be over. Then we can return to normal.

RASHEED: Normal! Normal is not good enough! I need at least three more reporters, and Shiva, full time! This is a newspaper and not. . .

ROY: . . . and not a magazine. I know Rasheed. You will get all the help you need—in two week's time.

RASHEED: Hmm!

* * * * *

Patil's office, Hotel Minerva, Cochin.

PATIL: Shah is preparing to move, Prasad. But when he moves, it will be too late. There will not be one single skin, one piece of ivory, in any of our shops. You will make sure of that!

PRASAD: Where will we store the skins, Mr Patil? Here in Cochin?

PATIL: Yes. Only, we won't store them. We'll just keep them here for a few days. The ships are ready. By the end of the week, they will all be off—to Singapore, Rio, Djibouthi, Hamburg, Liverpool, Hong Kong—who's that man—at the reception?

PRASAD: My rickshaw driver, Mr Patil. He's waiting for me. (*calls*) Gurusamy! Go and wait in your rickshaw!

PATIL: Yes, when Shah calls, he will find nothing. Nothing! Four hundred skins, two tons of ivory—that's thousands of lakhs of rupees. So we want no mistakes, Prasad.

You will wait in Madurai. I'll stay here. We will keep in touch. Now go and get your rickshaw.

ভাষা সংকেত : সময়ের অভিব্যক্তি/পরোক্ষ উক্তি (Expressions of Time/Reported Speech)

(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে : নীচের বিবৃতিগুলোর মধ্যে কোন্‌টি আপনার বিচারে *true* আর কোন্‌টি *false* তা স্থির করুন। (উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)।

1 Mr Roy wants David to return to Delhi.
2 While Shiva was on the telephone, the man beside him asked the receptionist if he could speak to David Blake.
3 David did not want to speak to the man who was asking about him.
4 Mr Rasheed is angry because he does not have enough help in the office.
5 Patil is going to close down all the Tiger's Eye shops.
6 Prasad will stay in Cochin.
7 Patil is going to store the ivory and skins in Cochin.
8 Gurusamy did not hear the conversation between Patil and Prasad.
9 Patil suspects that Gurusamy is working for Inspector Shah.
10 The Tiger's Eye shop in Madurai will be the first one to close down.

(খ) ভাষা চর্চা : এমন কোনো কথা যা কেউ আমাদের আগে জানিয়েছে (যেমন ধরা যাক টেলিফোনে পাওয়া কোনো বার্তা), তার পুনরাবৃত্তি করার সময় আমরা সাধারণতঃ মূল শব্দগুলোকে বর্তমান থেকে অতীতে, কিংবা ভবিষ্যৎ থেকে শর্তমূলক উপবাক্যে পরিবর্তন করি। উদাহরণস্বরূপ :

Mr Roy (টেলিফোনে): Vijaya, I think I will be back by five.

Vijaya (মিঃ রায়ের বার্তার পুনরাবৃত্তি) : Mr Roy said he thought he would be back by five.

এ ধরনের উক্তিকে বলা হয় reported speech। অন্য কোনো ব্যক্তি যা বলেছে, আমরা তাই জানিয়ে দিচ্ছি, অথবা সেই বার্তার পুনরাবৃত্তি করছি। পরোক্ষ উক্তিতে *can, will, have, is,* ইত্যাদি শব্দগুলো প্রায়ই পরিবর্তিত হয় *could, would, had, was* ইত্যাদিতে। আবার *I* অথবা *we* হয়ে দাঁড়ায় *he/she they,* এবং *here* পরিবর্তিত হতে পারে *there* এই শব্দটিতে। আরো তিনটি দৃষ্টান্ত :

i) David: Vijaya, please tell Mr Roy I'll try to call him tomorrow, from Madurai.

Vijaya (বার্তা জানিয়ে দেওয়া) : Mr Roy, David said he would try to call you tomorrow, from Madurai.

ii) Yasmeen: Vijaya, I can't find the present for Dr Dass. Mr Roy might know where it is.

Vijaya (মিঃ রায়ের কাছে বার্তা জানানো) : Mr Roy, Yasmeen said she couldn't find

the present for Dr Dass. She thought you might know where it was.

iii) Shiva: Vijaya, David has arrived in Madurai!
I met him here last night.

Vijaya (বার্তা জানিয়ে) Shiva says that David has arrived in Madurai. He met him there last night.

এখানে দ্রষ্টব্য, কথা বলার সময় পুরাঘটিত বর্তমান কালের সাধারণতঃ পরিবর্তন হয় না: David *has arrived* ...... Shiva says that David *has arrived.*

বন্ধনীর শব্দ দিয়ে শুরু করে নীচের বাক্যগুলোকে পরোক্ষ উক্তিতে পরিবর্তন করুন:

1 *Manager*: You can keep your room until two o'clock. (The manager said. . . . .)

2 *Singh*: I'm looking for my bag. I think I left it here yesterday. (Mr Singh said. . . . .)

3 *Receptionist*: I'm sorry, you're too late. The office is closed. (She said I. . . . .)

4 *Business letter*: We will send you a draft copy of the contract by 15 November. Please inform us if you do not receive it in time. (Reply: In your letter, you said that . . . You also asked us to inform you if. . . . .)

5 *Minister*: I propose to reduce property tax, and I also plan to improve family allowances.

(সংবাদপত্রের খবর: The Minister stated that .....)

6 (সাক্ষাৎকার): The electronics industry has improved greatly in recent years. But more money is needed for research.

(সাক্ষাৎকারের বিবরণ The Managing Director said that .....)

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত:

৮ নং প্রোগ্রামে আমরা *in, on, at* ইত্যাদি পদান্বয়ী অব্যয়ের আলোচনা করেছি সময়ের চিহ্ন হিসেবে। এবং এ সপ্তাহের প্রোগ্রামে আমরা আলোচনা করেছি *in, on, by* এবং *for* এই পদান্বয়ী অব্যয়গুলোর ব্যবহার।

নীচে revision test বা পুনরাবৃত্তিমূলক পরীক্ষা দেওয়া হলো। প্রতি বাক্যে কোন্ পদান্বয়ী অব্যয়ের ব্যবহার সঠিক হবে, তা বিচার করুন:

1 Work on the new bridge will start (. . . . .) 20 January.
2 The bridge should be completed (. . . . .) two years' time.
3 The opening ceremony will be held (. . . . .) 4 April.
4 This guarantee is valid (. . . . .) one year.
5 We expect to have the results of the test (. . . . .) two weeks.
6 Your photographs will be ready (. . . . .) Thursday.
7 He was on the phone (. . . . .) more than twenty minutes.
8 The train is due to arrive (. . . . .) 20.20.
9 She promised to be here (. . . . .) 11.00. It's now 11.50!
10 I'll be away (. . . . .) three days at least.
11 The cool season here lasts (. . . . .) about 2 months.
12 The Library closes (. . . . .) 12.00 (. . . . .) Tuesdays and Fridays.

* * * * *

UNIT 27

FESTIVAL IN MADURAI

Vijaya's office.

ROY: Good morning, Vijaya.

VIJAYA: Good morning, Mr Roy. There are two messages for you.

ROY: Oh, from whom?

VIJAYA: One from Inspector Shah. He asked me to tell you that he went down to Janpath. To visit the shop at No. 46.

ROY: To visit the shop? I see . . . And the other message?

VIJAYA: David called to say that he wants to spend an extra day in Madurai.

ROY: Did he say why?

VIJAYA: He said he was looking for the Professor.

ROY: I see.

VIJAYA: *(on phone) The Daily Standard* . . . Yes, Inspector. Just a moment, please. *(to Roy)* It's Inspector Shah, Mr Roy.

ROY: I'll take the call in my office.

* * * * *

A street in Madurai. Outside the main temple.

LILIAN: Are you sure Shiva said he'd meet us here, David?

DAVID: He said he would definitely be waiting for us, at ten o'clock, in front of the West Gate.

LILIAN: It's after ten, now. I wish he'd come. I want to see the dancing . . . Oh, look! Elephants! And camels!

DAVID: Ah—the exotic East!

LILIAN: Don't tease me, David. That's something I could never see in England. Can't we follow them?

DAVID: As soon as Shiva comes.

SHIVA: Sorry to keep you waiting. David, I've just seen the Professor.

DAVID: Where?

SHIVA: Do you see that shop on the corner? The souvenir shop. As I was passing, he came out. He seemed in a great hurry.

DAVID: I'd better take a look. Lilian, you go on with Shiva. I'll join you in a moment.

LILIAN: All right, but don't be long. How will you find us?

DAVID: I'll follow the music.

* * * * *

The souvenir shop.

DAVID: Good morning . . . Good morning.

SHOPKEEPER: The shop is closed. For stocktaking.

DAVID: I see . . . When will you be open again?

SHOPKEEPER: I don't know.

DAVID: Well, thank you. . .
Oh, I was looking for Professor Prasad. Do you know where I can find him?

SHOPKEEPER: He's not here . . . I don't know the man.

DAVID: I see. Thank you.

* * * * *

David's room at Hotel Park, Madurai.

DAVID: Hello?

LILIAN: (*on phone*) David, it's Lilian. I just called to say goodnight, and thank you for a wonderful day. I'm so glad you stayed on in Madurai.

DAVID: So am I, Lilian . . . I hope the play goes well in Calcutta. Give my regards to Mrs Mukherjee.

LILIAN: I will. Have a safe trip back to Delhi. Goodnight, David.

DAVID: Goodnight.

RADIO ANNOUNCER: . . . And now, the domestic news. Delhi: This afternoon, customs officers of Delhi police raided two souvenir shops in Rafi Marg. Inspector Shah stated that they were looking for tiger skins and ivory. He admitted, however, that nothing had been found. Two days ago, police made a similar raid on a shop on Janpath. This, too, was unsuccessful. Questions are now being asked about the efficiency of the police, but Inspector Shah declined to comment.

DAVID: Hello? . . . Hello? Who's calling?

VOICE: (*on phone*) Tiger's Eye, Mr Blake. Take care. Goodnight.

ভাষা সংকেত: পরোক্ষ উক্তি (Reported Speech)

(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে: নীচের বিবৃতিগুলোর মধ্যে কোন্‌টি আপনার বিচারে *true* আর কোন্‌টি *false* তা স্থির করুন।
(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)

1 Mr Roy had told David to stay on in Madurai.
2 Shiva was late for his meeting with David and Lilian.
3 Lilian did not understand why David left her with Shiva.
4 The shopkeeper asked David to come back later.
5 The shopkeeper pretended that he did not know Professor Prasad.
6 Lilian has finished her tour of India.
7 A radio news report said that Inspector Shah had successfully raided two souvenir shops.
8 The person who called David late at night did not give his name.

(খ) ভাষা-চর্চা: ২৬ নং প্রোগ্রামে দেওয়া ভাষা চর্চা সংকেতে, পরোক্ষ উক্তি সংক্রান্ত নিয়মাবলীর রূপরেখা দেখতে পাবেন।

ইংরেজী ভাষা শিক্ষার এই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অধ্যায়টি সম্বন্ধে আরো চর্চার সুযোগ পাবেন নীচের অনুশীলনীগুলোতে।

মনে রাখবেন, পরোক্ষ উক্তিতে সাধারণতঃ বর্তমানকাল অতীতকালে পরিবর্তিত হয়, এবং এধরনের শব্দগুলো, যেমন— *can, will, must* ইত্যাদির *could, would, had to* ইত্যাদিতে পরিবর্তিত হবার সম্ভাবনা থাকে।

নীচে, আলাদা দুটি ভাগে কয়েকটি বাক্য দেওয়া হলো যাদের পরোক্ষ উক্তিতে পরিবর্তিত করতে হবে। প্রথম (i) ভাগটির বাক্যগুলো এই প্রোগ্রামের অঙ্গ, এবং দ্বিতীয় (ii) ভাগের

বাক্যগুলো সাধারণ আগ্রহসম্পন্ন। প্রতিটি বাক্যকে পরোক্ষ উক্তিতে পরিবর্তিত করুন (বন্ধনীর মধ্যে দেওয়া শব্দগুলো দিয়ে আপনার উত্তর শুরু করুন):

i. 1 The shop is closed for stocktaking.
(He said. . . . .)

2 When will you be open again?
(I asked when he. . . . .)

3 Do you know where I can find Professor Prasad?
(I asked him if he. . . . .)

4 He's not here.
(He told me. . . . .)

5 Give my regards to Mrs Mukherjee.
(David asked me to. . . . .)

6 We were looking for skins and ivory.
(Inspector Shah said that. . . . .)

7 Nothing has been found.
(The Inspector admitted that. . . . .)

ii. ● 1 I'll meet you at the gate at 10 o'clock.
(He said he. . . . .)

2 I intend to improve the domestic water supply.
(The Minister said that he. . . . .)

● 3 I'll try to call back at 15.30.
(Mrs Singh said she. . . . .)

● 4 It will take us four days to give you a complete statement.
(The accountant said. . . . .)

● 5 I'm sure the door was locked when I left.
(Prakash said he. . . . .)

দ্রষ্টব্য: পরোক্ষ উক্তিতে *that* শব্দটিকে অনেক সময় এই বাক্‌ভঙ্গীটি থেকে বাদ দেওয়া হয়: He/She said (that) ......

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত:

পরোক্ষ উক্তি: লিখিত ভাষা থেকে কথ্য ভাষায় পরিবর্তন। অনেক সময়ই আমাদের কোনো লিখিত বার্তা (যেমন, ব্যবসা-সংক্রান্ত চিঠি বা telex) উক্তিতে পরিবর্তন করতে হয়। এজন্য যেসব পরিবর্তনের প্রয়োজন হয় তা বোঝাবার জন্য কয়েকটি দৃষ্টান্ত নীচে দেওয়া হলো: [w = writing, s = speech]:

1 (w) We are interested in your proposal, but we would like a detailed assessment of costs.
(s) The Tourist Board said (that) they were interested in our proposal, but (that) they would like a detailed assessment of costs.

2 (w) Please let us have your reply by 10 August at the latest.
(s) They want our reply by 10 August at the latest.

3 (w) Please could you arrange accommodation for three nights.
(s) They want us to arrange accommodation for three nights.

4 (w) If we do not hear from you within two weeks, we may have to cancel the order.
(s) If they don't hear from us within two weeks, they may have to cancel the order.

5 (w) PLEASE CONFIRM MEETING VENUE. (Telex)
(s) They want us to confirm the venue of the meeting.

দ্রষ্টব্য :

i) পরোক্ষ উক্তি সাধারণতঃ কোনো মৌখিক উক্তির লিখিত রেকর্ড (যেমন— সংবাদপত্রের বিবরণ অথবা কোনো সভার সংক্ষিপ্ত কার্য বিবরণ)। অর্থাৎ, আমরা মুখের কথা থেকে লেখার দিকে যাচ্ছি এবং তা করতে গিয়ে সাধারণতঃ ক্রিয়ার কালকে বর্তমান থেকে অতীতে রূপান্তরিত করছি। কিন্তু যখন লেখার থেকে মৌখিক কথায় যাচ্ছি, উপরে দেওয়া দৃষ্টান্তগুলোতে যেমন দেখা যাচ্ছে, ক্রিয়ার কাল অনেক সময়েই অপরিবর্তিত থাকে (যেমন ৪ নং-এ)।

ii) আরো লক্ষ্য করুন যে লিখিত বার্তা জ্ঞাপন করার সময় এধরনের শব্দগুলো যেমন— *please* অথবা *could you* পরিবর্তিত হয় *they want* (us to) বা *they would like* (us to)—এভাবে।

iii) পরোক্ষ উক্তি সংক্রান্ত নিয়মাবলী আরো চর্চার জন্য ২৬ নং প্রোগ্রাম দেখুন।

UNIT 28

CAN VAYU BE TRUSTED?

Vijaya's office.

VIJAYA: (*calls*) Mr Rasheed!

RASHEED: (*off*) What is it, Vijaya?

VIJAYA: There's a telex—from London.

RASHEED: Coming!

VIJAYA: It's from David's editor in England.

RASHEED: (*reads*) No news from David Blake for three weeks. Stop. Please ask him to contact me a.s.a.p. Stop. L. Davidson.

VIJAYA: What is a.s.a.p., Mr Rasheed?

RASHEED: As soon as possible!

VIJAYA: (*calls*) Come in . . . David!

DAVID: Hello!

VIJAYA: You don't have to knock!

RASHEED: Welcome back, David.

DAVID: Thank you, Mr Rasheed. How are things at the office? No more stones through the window, I hope?

RASHEED: No. Things are getting better, I'm glad to say. Our circulation is improving . . . Oh, this telex came for you.

DAVID: Thank you.

VIJAYA: David, Mr Roy would like to see you. (*chuckles*) a.s.a.p.

DAVID: Right. I'll go at once.

* * * * *

Roy's office. Half an hour later.

ROY: So, David, you went to this shop in Madurai . . . What did you find?

DAVID: Nothing. Just boxes. The shopkeeper was packing. He said he was closed for stocktaking.

ROY: Is that all?

DAVID: No. Just as I was leaving, I asked him if he knew where I could find Professor Prasad. He said, 'He's not here'. Then he added: 'I don't know the man'.

ROY: I see . . . You must tell that to Shah.

DAVID: There's something I don't understand, Mr Roy. Why did Shah raid the shop in Janpath? Why didn't he wait?

ROY: Because he wanted to do what Patil was expecting him to do.

DAVID: (*puzzled*) Sorry? Shah wanted to do what Patil expected him to do. I don't follow.

ROY: Patil knew that Vayu had spoken to you, about her father's shop. About the skins stored there.

DAVID: He didn't know.

ROY: But he guessed. And guessed correctly. And he guessed that the police would investigate. So Patil moved the skins out before Shah raided the shop. And when Shah did come, he found—nothing! So what would Shah think?

DAVID: He'd think, perhaps, that Vayu was lying.

ROY: Exactly! Patil wanted Shah to believe that Vayu was lying.

DAVID: But surely Shah doesn't believe that she's a liar?

ROY: No. But he can pretend to believe.

* * * * *

Patil's office at Hotel Minerva, Delhi.

SHAH: Now, just a few last questions about your assistant, Vayu. How long has she been with you?

PATIL: About two years.

SHAH: Do you trust her?

PATIL: Of course, Inspector! I trust all my staff.

SHAH: Yes, yes, I'm sure you do. ... Mr Patil, I see you have an expensive photocopier. Is Vayu allowed to use it?

PATIL: Certainly. She even has the keys to my office.

SHAH: I see ... And Vayu's father, how long has he owned the shop?

PATIL: About two years. I helped him to start his business.

SHAH: You're a generous man, Mr Patil ... Well, I must be going. Thank you for your help, and for the tea.

PATIL: You're welcome, Inspector. Vayu?

VAYU: (*on intercom*) Yes, Mr Patil?

PATIL: Please show the Inspector out.

VAYU: (*from door*) This way, Inspector ... Goodbye, Inspector.

PATIL: (*calls her back*) Vayu!

VAYU: (*from the door*) Yes, Mr Patil?

PATIL: It doesn't pay to tell lies, does it?

ভাষা সংকেত : ক) প্রশ্ন গঠনে *do/did*-এর ব্যবহার (Uses of do/did in froming questions
খ) সংক্ষিপ্ত রূপ (Abbreviations)

(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে: নীচের বিবৃতিগুলোর মধ্যে কোনটি আপনার বিচারে *true* আর কোনটি *false* তা স্থির করুন।
(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)।

1 David's editor in London sent a telex because he had not heard from David for a long time.
2 David told Mr Roy that he had met Prasad in the shop in Madurai.
3 Inspector Shah did not find what he was looking for when he raided the shop in Janpath.
4 Patil was expecting Inspector Shah to raid the shop.

5 David has never been to the shop owned by Vayu's father.
6 Patil told Inspector Shah that he did not trust Vayu.
7 Vayu has the keys to Patil's office.
8 Patil helped Vayu's father to start his business, because he wanted to be able to use the shop for Tiger's Eye.
9 Vayu tells Patil everything she hears.

(খ) ভাষা চর্চা: ৭ নং প্রোগ্রামে আমরা মনোযোগ দিয়েছিলাম প্রশ্ন গঠন করার বিভিন্ন পদ্ধতির পরে, যেমন— *do/did* ইত্যাদি শব্দ এবং *when, where, what*, ইত্যাদি প্রশ্নবাচক শব্দের সাহায্যে। এবং ৯ নং প্রোগ্রামে আমরা এ'ধরনের প্রশ্নের সংক্ষিপ্ত উত্তর নিয়ে আলোচনা করেছিলাম। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

a) Q: When does the Festival begin?
A: I don't know.

b) Q: Does the train stop at Hubli?
A: Yes, it does.

এখন আসুন— প্রশ্ন গঠনে *do* শব্দটির ব্যবহার পর্যালোচনা করা যাক। এবারে আমাদের ভাষা চর্চার অনুশীলনী হবে *General Knowledge Quiz* বা সাধারণ জ্ঞান-বিষয়ক ধাঁধাঁর মতো। নীচের প্রশ্নগুলোর যথাসম্ভব সংক্ষিপ্ত উত্তর দেওয়ার চেষ্টা করুন:

1 Does the river Ganges (Ganga) flow through Rajasthan?
2 Does the Thames flow into the Channel?
3 Does Nairobi lie on the Equator?
4 Does Hungary have a sea-port?
5 Does Sri Lanka belong to the Commonwealth?
6 What does IMF stand for?
7 What does *postscript* mean?
8 Where/In which country do the Maoris live?
9 What language do they speak in Kerala?
10 What does a *cardiograph* show?
11 When did the Olympic Games begin?
12 When did India gain independence?
13 How many countries does India have borders with?
14 Does the UK have an embassy in Delhi?
15 Does an *optician* test your eyes?

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত: সংক্ষিপ্ত রূপ
সমস্ত ভাষাতেই এমন ধরনের কিছু শব্দ বা বাক্‌ভঙ্গী আছে যেগুলো সংক্ষেপিত

(abbreviated) হয় কারণ তাদের পূর্ণাঙ্গ রূপ লেখার প্রয়োজন হয় না। এই প্রোগ্রামে আমরা একটি দৃষ্টান্ত পেয়েছি:

a.s.a.p as soon as possible

আর উপরে দেওয়া ধাঁধায় পেয়েছি আরেকটি দৃষ্টান্ত:

IMF International Monetary Fund

নীচে এ'ধরনের সংক্ষেপিত শব্দ বা বাক্‌ভঙ্গীর আরো কিছু দৃষ্টান্ত দেওয়া হলো, যা আপনি প্রায়ই দেখতে বা শুনতে পাবেন। এদের প্রতিটির পরেই তার পূর্ণাঙ্গ অর্থ এবং কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্রে, ব্যবহার সংক্রান্ত নির্দেশিকা পাবেন।

1. i.e. = *id est.* (Latin)
   যার মানে হলো—'অর্থাৎ': প্রধানতঃ লিখিত ভাষায় ব্যবহৃত।
2. a.m./p.m. = *ante meridiem post meridiem* (Latin)
   অর্থাৎ — 'সকাল' ও 'বিকাল': প্রধানতঃ লিখিত ভাষায় ব্যবহৃত।
3. P.S. = *post scriptum* (Latin)
   লাতিন ভাষায় 'পুনশ্চ' বা 'পশ্চাৎ-সংযোজন': সাধারণতঃ চিঠির শেষে ব্যবহার হয়,
   যখন শেষ করার পর আবার কিছু যোগ করার প্রয়োজন হয়।
4. A.D./B.C. = *Anno Domini* (Latin) এবং *Before Christ*
   কথ্য এবং লিখিত, দু'ধরনের ভাষাতেই ব্যবহার হয় নির্দিষ্ট কোনো শতাব্দী নির্দেশ করার জন্য।
5. R.S.V.P. = *repondez s'il vous plaît (French)*
   অর্থাৎ–'অনুগ্রহ করে উত্তর দিন'– একমাত্র আমন্ত্রণলিপিতে ব্যবহার হয়।
6. P.T.O. = please turn over
   অর্থাৎ—'(আরো তথ্য জানার জন্য) পরের পৃষ্ঠায় দেখুন।'
7. e.g. — *exempli gratia* (Latin)
   অর্থাৎ— 'উদাহরণস্বরূপ': প্রধানতঃ লেখায় ব্যবহৃত।
8. etc. = *etcetera* (Latin)
   অর্থাৎ— 'এবং ইত্যাদি' অথবা 'এবং অবশিষ্ট': etc. বাক্‌ভঙ্গীটি প্রধানতঃ লেখায় ব্যবহার হয়, এবং কথ্য ভাষায় ব্যবহার হয় etcetera।

আপনার বিভিন্ন কাজে-কর্মে যে বহু সংক্ষেপিত বাক্‌ভঙ্গীর সঙ্গে আপনার পরিচয় ঘট্‌বে, এ তালিকাটি তাদের একটি নমুনা মাত্র। বিশেষ একটি সংক্ষেপিত বাক্‌ভঙ্গীর অর্থ সম্বন্ধে আপনি যদি নিশ্চিত না হন, তাহলে আপনার অভিধানের ভূমিকা দেখুন। বেশির ভাগ ভালো অভিধানেই সংক্ষেপিত বাক্‌ভঙ্গীর পূর্ণাঙ্গ তালিকা দেওয়া থাকে। সংক্ষেপিত বাক্‌ভঙ্গীর মধ্যে থাকে acronyms, অর্থাৎ, বিভিন্ন সংস্থা, ব্যবসা ও শিক্ষা-প্রতিষ্ঠানের

নামের সংক্ষেপিত রূপ। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

UNO: United Nations Organization
WHO: World Health Organization
ASEAN: Association of South East Asian Nations
OPEC: Organization of Petrol Exporting Countries

এবং অবশ্যই The BBC!

UNIT 29

REWARD: 1 LAKH RUPEES

Vijaya's office.

VIJAYA: *The Daily Standard*. Good morning.

MRS MUKHERJEE: (*on phone*) It's me, Vijaya. Mrs Mukherjee. Oh, I'm so excited. They've arrived!

VIJAYA: Who's arrived?

MRS MUKHERJEE: The English Theatre. Tonight, they're playing in Calcutta. But I'm so disappointed . . .

VIJAYA: Why, Mrs Mukherjee?

MRS MUKHERJEE: I was hoping David would come with them. I so much want to meet him!

VIJAYA: You will, Mrs Mukherjee, one day . . . Excuse me a moment, Yasmeen wants to ask something . . . Yes, Yasmeen?

YASMEEN: Have you seen David, Vijaya?

VIJAYA: He's in Rasheed's office. Typing.

* * * * *

Rasheed's office.

YASMEEN: Good morning.

DAVID: Yasmeen! I haven't seen you for days. Where have you been?

YASMEEN: Oh, working with Dr Dass.

RASHEED: Welcome back to the office, Yasmeen.

YASMEEN: Thank you, Rasheed.

RASHEED: We've missed you.

YASMEEN: I'm sure you haven't Rasheed. You always say it's quieter when I'm not here.

RASHEED: It is. We do more work and less talking. You see, as soon as you came in, David stopped typing!

YASMEEN: What are you doing, David?

DAVID: Trying to write an article. Rasheed says we might publish it first in *The Daily Standard*. Then send it to my editor in England.

YASMEEN: What's it about?

DAVID: It's an outsider's view of India. My first impressions.

YASMEEN: What sort of first impressions?

DAVID: Oh, anything that strikes me. Like the stone floor in my flat, the fans, the mosquito net, the sound of the chowkidar's stick at night, the street-sweepers in the morning. . .

RASHEED: Very poetic, David.

YASMEEN: Don't listen to Rasheed. Go on.

DAVID: All the strange little details, like the garlands of yellow flowers in the buses. And the signs on the back of the lorries: Please horn O.K.

YASMEEN: (*puzzled*) What's strange about that?

DAVID: Oh, in England you can be fined for hooting! It's almost a crime to sound your horn.

RASHEED: And how are you going to put all this into an article, David?

DAVID: I don't know, Mr Rasheed. But I'll try.

RASHEED: You ought to talk to Shiva. He also has an ear for poetry . . . But I must get back to work.

DAVID: So must I.

* * * * *

Roy's office.

ROY: Vijaya, I'd like you to contact our office in Bangalore.

VIJAYA: Yes, Mr Roy?

ROY: Dr Dass has asked us to put this advertisement in the South India editions of *The Daily Standard*. I'll dictate it to you. 'Reward. A reward of Rs 1 lakh . . . is offered for information. . . leading to the conviction. . . of any person. . . engaged in the illegal trade. . . in ivory . . . and animal skins.' Have you got that?

VIJAYA: Yes, Mr Roy.

ROY: Last sentence: Contact Inspector M. Shah, Delhi Customs Police.

* * * * *

Gardens of A.I.C.

YASMEEN: Have you seen the advertisement, Dr Dass? In *The Daily Standard*?

DASS: Yes, Yasmeen, I have. In fact, I asked Mr Roy to put it in.

YASMEEN: Do you think it'll work?

DASS: I can't be sure. But Tiger's Eye will be worried.

YASMEEN: Nobody would dare to give information against Tiger's Eye. Not even for a lakh of rupees.

DASS: Perhaps you're right. But Tiger's Eye is an organization, a chain. And a chain is only as strong as its weakest link!

YASMEEN: And who is the weak link?

DASS: The weak link is always the person who has much to lose, and little to gain. The one who is not getting his—or her—fair share.

YASMEEN: It can't be Vayu!

DASS: No, not Vayu. She is not part of Tiger's Eye. No, the weak link is Prasad. Professor Prasad.

ভাষা সংকেত: Phrasal এবং Prepositional ক্রিয়াপদ

(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে: নীচের তালিকাগুলোর মধ্যে কোন্‌টি আপনার বিচারে *true* আর কোন্‌টি *false* তা স্থির করুন।

(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)

1 Mrs Mukherjee has not yet met David.

2 Yasmeen has stopped working with Dr Dass
3 Rasheed has read David's article on India, and he does not approve of it.
4 Inspector Shah asked Mr Roy to print an advertisement in *The Daily Standard*.
5 The advertisement offered a reward for information relating to the activities of Tiger's Eye.
6 Yasmeen thinks that many people will answer the advertisement.
7 Dr Dass hopes that Vayu will answer the advertisement.
8 A person who is described as the weak link in the chain is someone who does not know what is going on (in the organization).

(খ) ভাষা চর্চা:

আপনি নিশ্চয়ই জানেন যে ইংরেজী ভাষার শব্দ সম্ভারের বেশিরভাগেরই প্রধান উৎস হলো দুটি:

i) Saxon (or Germanic) ভাষাগুলো, (ii) Romance (or Latin) ভাষাগুলো। এর মানে হল, ইংরেজীতে অনেক সময়ই একই কথা বলতে সম্পূর্ণ ভিন্ন দুটি শব্দ বা বাক্‌ভঙ্গী ব্যবহার করা যায়। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

i) I felt no pain when the dentist *took* my tooth *out*.
ii) I felt no pain when my tooth was *extracted.*
i) I'm afraid we'll have to *put off* the meeting.
ii) I'm afraid the meeting will have to be *postponed.*

যেসব ক্রিয়াপদের পরে একটি পদান্বয়ী অব্যয় আছে, যেমন— *take out, put off* তাদের বলা হয় phrasal (or prepositional) ক্রিয়াপদ। সাধারণভাবে বলতে গেলে, এই ক্রিয়াপদগুলো তাদের সমার্থক Latin ক্রিয়াপদগুলোর তুলনায় কম ব্যাকরণ সিদ্ধ বলে বিবেচিত হয়, যেজন্য এদের ব্যবহার কথ্য ভাষায় বেশি। নীচের বাক্যগুলোতে চিহ্নিত প্রত্যেকটি ক্রিয়াপদের পরিবর্তে একটি phrasal verb ব্যবহার করা সম্ভব। প্রতি ক্ষেত্রে কি ক্রিয়াপদ ও পদান্বয়ী অব্যয় ব্যবহার করতে পারেন? নীচে দেওয়া শব্দগুলোর সমন্বয় ব্যবহার করুন:

Verbs	*Prepositions*
come	in
look	out
put	back
go	up
cut	over
take	down
turn	off on through

1 The first coloured supplement of *The Daily Standard* will *appear* next week.

2 To operate this machine, *insert* a one-rupee coin into the slot.
3 Please *replace* the magazines after you have read them.
4 The Council is planning to *erect* a new block of flats by the river.
5 Before leaving the room, please *extinguish* all lights.
6 Before the meeting, we shall have to *review* their proposals.
7 You cannot *enter* by the side-door.
8 We must *reduce* our travel expenses.
9 If you hear the engaged signal, *replace* the receiver and dial again.
10 From Cochin, you can *continue* by bus to Madurai.
11 I always *remove* my shoes before going inside.
12 This road is very bad. I think we'll *return* by a different route.
13 With your bank card, you can *withdraw* up to 1000 rupees at a time.
14 The water will be *disconnected* for two hours on Wednesday.
15 It was after ten o'clock when he finally *appeared*.

দ্রষ্টব্য : Phrasal verbs নিয়ে আরো চর্চার জন্য দেখুন : 'colloquial expressions', ২৫ নং প্রোগ্রামে।

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত :
ইংরেজী ভাষার শিক্ষকরা অনেক সময় phrasal verbs ব্যবহার করা থেকে ছাত্রদের বিরত করার চেষ্টা করেন, কারণ মনে করা হয় এই ক্রিয়াপদগুলো অতিরিক্ত মাত্রায় কথ্য বা slangy। আসলে—অন্ততঃ কথ্য ভাষার ক্ষেত্রে এটা ঠিক নয়। তবে একথা সত্যি যে ব্যাকরণসিদ্ধ লেখার ক্ষেত্রে আমাদের অভ্যাস হলো phrasal verbs অপেক্ষাকৃত কম ব্যবহার করা। নীচে কয়েক জোড়া বাক্য দেওয়া হলো, যাদের মাধ্যমে কথ্য (S) এবং লিখিত (W) ভাষার মধ্যে পার্থক্য দেখানো হয়েছে:

1 (S) When you leave, please hand in your key.
(W) Keys must be returned on departure.
2 (S) Once you've bought it, you can't take it back.
(W) Goods cannot be returned after purchase.
3 (S) We're taking on a new secretary.
(W) A new secretary will be employed.
4 (S) Unfortunately, we can't hold the meeting on Tuesday. We'll have to put it off till Friday.
(W) Unfortunately, the meeting cannot be held on Tuesday. It has therefore been postponed till Friday.
5 (S) One point, which was brought up in the discussion, was that we need to set up new training centres for nurses.
(W) One point, raised in the discussion, was the need for establishing new training centres for nurses.

UNIT 30 পুনরাবৃত্তি

ভাষা চর্চা

1. *Expressions of time*

নীচের বাক্যগুলোতে তালিকাভুক্ত যে কোন শব্দ ব্যবহার করে শূন্যস্থান পূরণ করা সম্ভব (কোনো ক্ষেত্রে একাধিক শব্দ ব্যবহার করাও সম্ভব):

in	after/before
for	during
by	around/about
on	up to/till/until
at	over

প্রতিক্ষেত্রে, আপনার বিচারে সবচেয়ে উপযুক্ত শব্দ/শব্দগুলো নির্বাচন করুন:

1 I'll meet you (……) 22.30, (…..) the end of the concert.
2 Your membership card is valid (……) next September.
3 We hope to have the building finished (……) the monsoon season begins. That is, (……) the end of May (……) the latest.
4 Damodar joined *The Daily Standard* (……) January 1982. He's been working for the paper (……) nearly ten years.
5 David joined *The Daily Standard* (……) the autumn. He will be working for the paper (……) three months, (……) going back to London.
6 Please tell Dr Dass I'll meet him at the A.I.C. (……) 10 o'clock (……) Tuesday. I expect our discussion to last (……) about an hour, so we should be finished (……) 11 o'clock.
7 (……) the next two months we hope to have all the major repairs completed.
8 If you leave early (……) the morning, you should be in Jaipur (……) ten.

9 The post usually comes (......) nine o'clock but (......) Fridays it's often later.
10 The programme is scheduled to start (......) 08.30, with a tea-break (......) 11.00. Each session will last (......) 45 minutes.
11 (......) the hot season, we usually close (......) three hours (......) the afternoon.
12 The programme will be shown on Channel 2 (......) 20.00 (......) Thursday 17 May, and will be repeated on the same channel (......) three weeks' time.

II. *Expressions defining place*

4,7,8,9,13,17,18 নং প্রোগ্রামগুলোতে আমরা স্থান ও গতিবিধি নির্দেশক পদান্বয়ী অব্যয়গুলো নিয়ে আলোচনা করেছি। নীচের অনুশীলনীগুলোতে সমস্ত দৃষ্টান্তই দেওয়া হয়েছে 'Tiger's Eye' কাহিনীর ভিত্তিতে। প্রদত্ত তালিকার কোন্ পদান্বয়ী অব্যয়গুলো বিভিন্ন বাক্যের শূন্যস্থান পূরণ করার জন্য সবচেয়ে উপযুক্ত হবে?

in	under/above/below
at	outside/inside
on	
around	near/opposite/in front of/next to
by	into/onto/to
through	

1 David first met Dr Dass (......) the A.I.C.
2 The Wildlife Conference was held (......) the Minerva hotel.
3 Vayu met Dr Dass (......) the airport. Professor Prasad was (......) the same flight as Dr Dass. They all travelled (......) Delhi (......) the Minerva bus.
4 Vayu left a paper (......) the photocopier.
5 While David was talking to Vayu, Patil came (......) the shop.
6 Reddy took photographs (......) the Conference.
7 Dr Dass noticed the letters T.E. (......) one of his papers.
8 Somebody threw a stone (......) the window of Vijaya's office.
9 Vayu did not want to sell David the Tiger's Eye stone which was (......) display (......) the Minerva Shop.
10 David next met Vayu (......) the airport.
She had a heavy case. She said she was carrying books (......) it.
She did not want to sit (......) David in the plane.
11 David met Patil (......) Kovalam Beach. Patil offered David a room (.....) his hotel (......) Cochin.

12 Inspector Shah first met Gurusamy (......) the airport in Cochin.
13 Vayu asked David to wait for her (......) the hotel, even though it was raining.
14 Inspector Shah stopped David (......) the street, and asked him to get (.....) the rickshaw.
15 David met Professor Prasad (......) Periyar (......) his way to Madurai.

III *Questions with 'do', and 'have'*,

ইংরেজী ভাষার এই দিকটি নিয়ে আলোচনা করা হয়েছে 5, 9 এবং 28 নং প্রোগ্রামগুলোতে। ভাষার এ'ধরনের ব্যবহার কতটা বুঝেছেন তা নির্দ্ধারণ করার জন্য কয়েকটি দৃষ্টান্তের পুনরাবৃত্তি করা হলো।
নীচের বাক্যগুলোর প্রত্যেকটিতে, বন্ধনীর মধ্যে দেওয়া বিকল্প বাক্‌ভঙ্গী দুটির কোন্‌টি সবচেয়ে উপযুক্ত হবে স্থির করুন (কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্রে একাধিক পছন্দ থাকতে পারে):

1 (Have you seen/Did you see) this morning's *Standard*?
I can't find it anywhere.
2 (Have you watched/Did you watch) the television last night? There was a very good film on the Asian Games.
3 When (have you met/did you meet) Dr Dass?
Last year, in Delhi.
4 I was waiting for you, but I didn't see you.
When (did you arrive/have you arrived)?
5 (Have you finished/Did you finish) the painting?
Not yet, but I'll soon be finished.
6 Why (has Yasmeen not told me/did Yasmeen not tell me) she was going to Orissa?
I don't know, Mr Rasheed.
(Has she told you/Did she tell you), Vijaya?
7 (Have you heard/Did you hear) from David this week?
8 What (has Inspector Shah said/did Inspector Shah say) when he called?
9 It's wonderful to see you! But how (have you known/did you know) I was here?
10 (Have you told/Did you tell) David to wait for us at the A.I.C.?

UNIT 31

AN INTERESTING ADVERTISEMENT

Vijaya's office.

VIJAYA: *The Daily Standard.* Good morning.

MRS MUKHERJEE: (*on phone*) Good morning, Vijaya. We haven't had a chat for such a long time!

VIJAYA: At least three days, Mrs Mukherjee.

MRS MUKHERJEE: Oh, it feels like three weeks to me! Anyway, I just wanted to tell you, the English actors were a great success. And we had a wonderful party. With home-made pakoras and bhajees and rotis and . . . oh the sweets!

VIJAYA: I'm glad it went well.

MRS MUKHERJEE: Now, tell me all the news!

ROY: (*off*) Vijaya!

VIJAYA: (*calls*) Coming, Mr Roy.
. . . Sorry, Mrs Mukherjee, the news will have to wait. Goodbye.

* * * * *

Roy's office.

ROY: Ah, Vijaya. Come in. Please sit down. . . . We were talking about how we could improve our circulation. David has an interesting idea. I'd like you to hear it. Go on, David.

DAVID: Well, one way of getting new readers would be to give people a personal interest in the paper.

RASHEED: How do you mean, David?

DAVID: I mean, Mr Rasheed, give the readers a chance to write. We could have a competition every week, with three prizes.

RASHEED: And what would they write about?

DAVID: About what's going on in their part of the country. Or what's new. Building projects, festivals, new ideas in education . . . Under the title 'What's new?' For example: 'What's new in Ranchi?'

RASHEED: It's not a bad idea, David. But who would pay for the prizes?

DAVID: I don't know.

ROY: I'm afraid Rasheed's right, David. *The Daily Standard* has no money to spare.

VIJAYA: May I make a suggestion, Mr Roy?

ROY: Of course, Vijaya.

VIJAYA: Couldn't we talk to the Indian Tourist Board? After all, David's idea would make people interested in many different places all over the country.

RASHEED: So you think the I.T.B. would pay for the prizes?

VIJAYA: They might, Rasheed.

ROY: I don't know anyone in the Indian Tourist Board.

VIJAYA: I could talk to Mrs Mukherjee, Mr Roy.

ROY: I suppose she knows the director!

VIJAYA: As a matter of fact, she does!

* * * * *

Patil's office. Hotel Minerva, Delhi.

VAYU: Your post, Mr Patil.

PATIL: Put it here, Vayu. On my desk.

PATIL: What's this newspaper doing here?

VAYU: It came with your letters, Mr Patil.

PATIL: *The Daily Standard* . . . South India Edition. It's addressed to Professor Prasad. (*To himself*) c/o Hotel Minerva, Delhi . . . All right, Vayu. you may go. (*reads* 'Reward—Rs 1 lakh, for information leading to

the conviction of any person...'
(*telephones Prasad*) ... So, Professor Prasad is not at home!

* * * * *

Roy's office.

ROY: Well, Shah? Any progress?

SHAH: I sent Patil a copy of the newspaper.

ROY: He won't bother to read it.

SHAH: I think he will. It was addressed to Professor Prasad. And Patil is naturally curious.

ROY: But will he see the advertisement?

SHAH: He should. I marked it in red ink.

ROY: All right, Inspector. Let's suppose that Patil does see the advertisement. What do you expect him to do?

SHAH: Nothing, Mr Roy. Nothing at all. Except to ask himself two questions. One why was the paper sent to Prasad? And why was the advertisement specially marked?

ROY: So that Prasad would notice it, and think about the reward.

SHAH: Exactly. A lakh of rupees is a lot of money. If Prasad talks, that money could be his. He could save himself, and destroy Tiger's Eye... Patil trusts nobody. Now he must try to destroy Prasad.

ভাষা সংকেত: শর্তমূলক কাল (The Conditional)

(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে: নীচের বিবৃতিগুলোর মধ্যে কোন্‌টি আপনার বিচারে *true* আর কোন্‌টি *false* তা স্থির করুন।
(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)।

1 Mr Rasheed does not like David's idea for improving the circulation of *The Daily Standard*.
2 Vijaya knows the director of the Indian Tourist Board.
3 *The Daily Standard* which arrived in Patil's post was not addressed to Patil.
4 When Patil telephoned Prasad, he expected Prasad to be at home.
5 It was Mr Roy who sent *The Daily Standard* to Patil.

6 Patil noticed the advertisement because Vayu pointed it out to him.
7 Patil does not think that Prasad will answer the advertisement.
8 Inspector Shah hopes that Prasad will answer the advertisement.

(খ) ভাষা চর্চা :

যেসব ঘটনা ঘটতে পারতো (অথবা ঘটে গিয়ে থাকতে পারে) তাদের কথা বলার সময় আমরা ক্রিয়ার শর্তমূলক কাল ব্যবহার করি। এজন্য যে শব্দগুলো আমাদের প্রায়ই প্রয়োজন হয় সেগুলো হলো : *if, could, should, may/might, would*। উদাহরণস্বরূপ :

- If I had more time, I would help you.
- If Dr Shastri is not in her office, you might/should find her at home.

প্রোগ্রাম নং : 2, 14, 23-এ দেওয়া ভাষা সংকেতে the conditional-এর সাধারণ ব্যবহারবিধি ইতিমধ্যেই দেওয়া হয়েছে। এই ব্যবহারবিধি চর্চা করার জন্য আরো কিছু দৃষ্টান্ত নীচে দেওয়া হলো।

'শুদ্ধাশুদ্ধ নির্ণয়' : নীচের বাক্যগুলোর মধ্যে কয়েকটি অশুদ্ধ। এদের বেছে নিয়ে শুদ্ধ করতে পারবেন কি ?

1 If I see her, I'll give her your message.
2 Mustafa asked if he can borrow your typewriter.
3 If you are needing any help, please let me know.
4 If we had a computer, our work would be much easier.
5 If the train is not late, he should be here by nine o'clock.
6 If you are interested in our proposal, we will gladly send you further information.
7 Mr Aziz will be grateful if you can meet him at the station.
8 I think it will be better to cancel the meeting.
9 The Council said that they hoped the road repairs will be finished by 7 May.
10 If you wish to make an international call, please dial 100.
11 In an interview, the Health Minister said that more funds might be provided for the anti-malaria campaign.
12 If I had known she was coming, I would have waited.

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত :

1. The conditional tense কথ্য এবং লিখিত ভাষায়ও প্রায়ই ব্যবহার হয়ে থাকে।
2. কথা বলার সময় আমরা প্রায়ই *will/would, shall/should* ইত্যাদি শব্দকে সংক্ষেপিত করে থাকি। উদাহরণস্বরূপ :

i) I would like to speak to Mr Roy.
   I'd like to speak to Mr Roy.

ii) If I am late, I will call you.
   If I'm late, I'll call you.

পূর্ণাঙ্গ ও সংক্ষিপ্ত রূপের মধ্যে পার্থক্য বোঝাবার জন্য কয়েকটি দৃষ্টান্ত নীচে দেয়া হলো:

1 a) I would like to book a call to Singapore.
  b) I'd like to book a call to Singapore.
2 a) I would be surprised if he came.
  b) I'd be surprised if he came.
3 a) We would be grateful if you would let us know when you are arriving.
  b) We'd be grateful if you'd let us know when you're arriving.
4 a) If you had asked us earlier, we could have found you somewhere to stay.
  b) If you'd asked us earlier, we could've found you somewhere to stay.
5 a) If there had not been such a long queue, I could have been back by ten.
  b) If there hadn't been such a long queue, I could've been back by ten.

দ্রষ্টব্য: শব্দের short forms নিয়ে আরো চর্চার জন্য 1, 19, 21, 25 and 28 নং প্রোগ্রামও দেখুন।

UNIT 32

STOCKTAKING

Vijaya's office.

VIJAYA: (*on phone*) . . . Yes, yes, Mrs Mukherjee, Mr Roy has contacted the Tourist Board . . . Yes, he spoke to Mr Shastri. He asked me to thank you very much for all your help . . . I'll tell him when he comes in. Goodbye, Mrs Mukherjee.

ROY: Sorry I'm late, Vijaya. Any news?

VIJAYA: Mrs Mukherjee called to find out if you had spoken to Mr Shastri.

ROY: Yes. I've just been talking to him. He likes the idea of the competition. The I.T.B. will give three prizes.

VIJAYA: That's good news. What's the first prize?

ROY: A three-day holiday in any of the places mentioned in the articles.

DAVID: Sorry I'm late.

ROY: That's all right, David. I was late too.

DAVID: Damodar came round early to repair my fridge. Then we started talking.

VIJAYA: I didn't know that Damodar spoke English.

DAVID: He does now. I give him English lessons, he gives me Hindi lessons. It works very well. Only his English is better than my Hindi!

VIJAYA: You obviously need more practice!

ROY: Excuse me, David, I must go. I have to meet Inspector

Shah . . . Oh, I have some good news.

DAVID: From Mr Shastri?

ROY: Yes. The I.T.B. will pay for the prizes.

DAVID: Wonderful!

* * * * *

Shah's office.

ROY: You say that you're ready for action, Inspector.

SHAH: Yes. Very soon we will be ready to move against Tiger's Eye. We have the addresses of most of their shops.

ROY: How did you get the addresses?

SHAH: You remember that a few weeks ago we raided a shop on Janpath?

ROY: Yes. But you didn't find anything there!

SHAH: Oh, we said we didn't find anything. And it's true, we found no skins, no ivory. All we found was a shoe box, in a dusty corner. It was full of little cards. The old man said he knew nothing about them. So, I took the box with me.

ROY: And those cards gave you the addresses of the Tiger's Eye shops?

SHAH: Exactly. Look at the map, Mr Roy. Calcutta, Ranchi, Mysore, Madurai, Cochin, Karachi, Singapore, Djibouthi, Rotterdam. . .

* * * * *

Patil's office. Hotel Minerva, Delhi.

PATIL: (*on phone*) Prasad, listen to me carefully. It's for stocktaking, you understand? Tell all shops to close. And to send all their extra stock to Cochin. You will close business in Madurai on December 8th. I repeat: December 8th. Come down to Cochin on the 9th. My driver will meet you at the airport, and drop you off at the Minerva. Is that clear? (*to himself*) Yes, my driver will drop you off—but not at the Minerva! Vayu!

VAYU: (*on intercom*) Yes, Mr Patil?

PATIL: Book me on the flight for Trivandrum on December 7th.

VAYU: Not Cochin, Mr Patil?

PATIL: I said Trivandrum. On Sunday, December the seventh.

ভাষা সংকেত: a) পরিমাণবাচক শব্দ (*some*, *much*, *few*, ইত্যাদি)
b) তারিখ (dates)

(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে: নীচের বিবৃতিগুলোর মধ্যে কোন্‌টি আপনার বিচারে *true* আর কোন্‌টি *false* তা স্থির করুন।
(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)।

1 David has no time to learn Hindi.
2 It was Mrs Mukherjee's idea to start a competition for readers of *The Daily Standard*.
3 When Inspector Shah raided the shop in Janpath, he told Mr Roy he had not found anything there.
4 Inspector Shah is waiting for Tiger's Eye to make the next move.
5 Patil wants Prasad to close down the Tiger's Eye shop in Madurai.
6 Prasad must be in Cochin by December 8th.
7 Patil is going to Trivandrum.
8 Inspector Shah knows where the Tiger's Eye shop is in Madurai.

(খ) ভাষা চর্চা: *much*, *many*, *some*, *any*, *little*, *few*, *a lot*, *several*
ইংরেজী ভাষায়, যেসব বস্তু গণনা করা যায় (countable nouns) এবং যেসব বস্তু গণনা করা যায় না (uncountable nouns)—এই দুই শ্রেণীর মধ্যে পার্থক্য করা হয়। এই পার্থক্য বোঝাবার জন্য তিন জোড়া শব্দ দেওয়া হলো:

countable: bananas, minutes, rupees
uncountable: fruit, time, money

প্রথম শ্রেণী, অর্থাৎ countable nouns-এর ক্ষেত্রে *many* অথবা *few* ইত্যাদি শব্দ এবং দ্বিতীয় শ্রেণী অর্থাৎ uncountable nouns-এর ক্ষেত্রে *much* অথবা *little* ব্যবহার হয়। *some* এবং *any* —এই শব্দদুটি উভয় ক্ষেত্রেই ব্যবহার করা যায়। তবে মনে রাখতে হবে যে, না-বাচক বাক্যে *some* শব্দটি ব্যবহার করা যায় না। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

positive: there's still some money left
negative: there isn't any money left (Or ......
there's no money left

there's little money left
there isn't much money left)

নীচের প্রত্যেকটি বাক্যে, বন্ধনীর মধ্যে দেওয়া শব্দগুলোর মধ্যে একটি ব্যবহার করা যায় না। কোন্‌টি ?—

1 We could postpone the meeting for a week, but I don't think that would make (much, some, any) difference.
2 We must hurry. There's (little, few, not, much, hardly any) time left.
3 There are (few, no, little, not many) towns in India which have (so much, so many, such a lot of) parks as Bangalore.
4 We were expecting only (some, a few) entries to the competition, but in the end we had (many, much).
5 I'm sorry, I don't have (any, much, some) small change.
6 We must stop at the next garage. We have (hardly any, only a little, too few, not much) petrol left.
7 David now speaks (not much, some, a little) Hindi.
8 Yasmeen has been working for (some, much, many) years with *The Daily Standard*.
9 You can cash this cheque at (most, much, many, any) branches of our bank.
10 If you need more nails, I think you'll find (some, a few, a little) in the garage.
11 There's (not much, no, few, little) hope of getting our money back from the insurance company.
12 I've asked my neighbours (many, a lot of, some, several) times to turn down their radio, but they won't listen to me.

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত:

Dates:

ইংরেজী ভাষায়, তারিখ লেখার বিভিন্ন পদ্ধতি আছে। উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

1) 7 December 1990
2) December (the) 7th. 1990/7th. December, 1990
3) the seventh of December, 1990

এই সবকটি রূপই শুদ্ধ, কিন্তু ১ নং রূপটি আজকাল সবচেয়ে বেশি ব্যবহার হয়। কথা বলার সময় অবশ্য ২ নং ও ৩ নং রূপের ব্যবহার সবচেয়ে বেশি। আবার সাধারণতঃ বলে থাকি:

— I'll meet you on December the seventh.
অথবা — I'll meet you on the seventh of December.

মনে রাখবেন, লেখার সময় যদি দিনের নাম উল্লেখ করা হয় (যেমন— Thursday) তখন দিনের নাম ও তারিখের মধ্যে একটা 'কমা' দিতে হয়। যেমন—

— We look forward to seeing you on Thursday, 7 December.
— We look forward to seeing you on Thursday, 7th December.

UNIT 33

TUESDAY IS TOO LATE

Dr Dass's room, A.I.C., Delhi.

RECEPTIONIST: (*on phone*) Dr Dass? I have a call for you. Hold the line please. . .

DASS: Hello?

PRASAD: (*on phone*) Dr Dass?

DASS: Speaking.

PRASAD: This is Professor Prasad. You may remember me—from the Delhi conference?

DASS: Yes, Mr Prasad. I remember you. What is it?

PRASAD: I'm calling about the advertisement in *The Daily Standard*. Offering a reward for information. . .

DASS: Then why do you not contact Inspector Shah?

PRASAD: I can't, Dr Dass. It is not safe for me.

DASS: What is your information?

PRASAD: Will I get the money?

DASS: If your information is correct.

PRASAD: On Tuesday the ninth of December, I will arrive at Cochin.

DASS: Tuesday, the ninth of December?

PRASAD: Yes. I have a meeting with Patil, at the Minerva. . .

DASS: (*dials reception*) Operator—I was cut off. Can you tell me where that call came from?

RECEPTIONIST: From Madurai, Dr Dass.

DASS: Thank you.

* * * * *

Vijaya's office.

VAYU: Excuse me . . .

VIJAYA: Yes?

VAYU: Could I see Mr Roy, please?

VIJAYA: He's not free, I'm afraid. He has a meeting.

VAYU: It's very urgent. Please . . .

VIJAYA: All right. I'll ask him. What is your name?

VAYU: My name is—Vayu.

* * * * *

Roy's office.

ROY: Sit down, Vayu.

VAYU: I'm sorry to interrupt, Mr Roy, but Mr Patil is leaving for Trivandrum, on Sunday, the seventh of December.

SHAH: (*surprised*) Trivandrum—and not Cochin? Are you sure, Vayu?

VAYU: I booked his ticket, Inspector.

SHAH: (*puzzled*) Then why is Prasad going to Cochin on the ninth? At least, that's what he told Dr Dass. Prasad and Patil should both be in the same place, at the same time.

DAVID: Yes, yes of course—you're right.

SHAH: Somebody is lying. It must be Prasad.

VAYU: No, Inspector. I don't think so. Prasad is telling the truth. What Patil told him, he told you.

DAVID: And what Patil told you, Vayu, is what you've told us. That he's going to Trivandrum on the seventh?

VAYU: Yes, David—but what are you getting at?

DAVID: Just this; Patil trusts nobody. He doesn't trust you, Vayu; he doesn't trust Prasad. Both of you could give him away. So whatever he tells you is probably not true.

VAYU: Then Patil is not going to Trivandrum?

DAVID: No. He'll get on the plane for Trivandrum. And get off—at Cochin.

SHAH: Exactly, because time is short. Patil must move before we do... All the skins, all the ivory, will be in Cochin by Sunday. The ship will sail on Monday, the eighth.

DAVID: And when you, and Prasad, arrive on Tuesday the ninth, it'll be too late. You'll find only an empty warehouse. And Prasad will not get his money.

* * * * *

The souvenir shop in Madurai. Prasad is inside, organizing the boxes which are to go to Cochin.

PRASAD: Who is it? . . . Who is it?

SHAH: Inspector Shah. Open the door, Prasad.

PRASAD: . . . Inspector! I told Dr Dass to go to Cochin.

SHAH: I know what you told Dr Dass. To send the police to Cochin—on the ninth. But the ninth will be too late, Mr Prasad. We have to be there on the eighth . . . So we've come to Madurai to fetch you today. And take you, and your boxes, to Cochin.

ভাষা-সংকেত : a) Articles
b) Prepositional verbs

ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে : নীচের বিবৃতিগুলোর মধ্যে কোন্‌টি আপনার বিচারে *true* আর কোন্‌টি *false* তা স্থির করুন।
(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)

1 Prasad did not tell Dr Dass where he was calling from.
2 Prasad deliberately broke off the conversation.
3 Vayu had made an appointment to see Mr Roy.
4 Vayu believes that the information Prasad gave to Dr Dass was correct.
5 David believes that Patil is going to Trivandrum.
6 Patil wants Prasad to be in Cochin to help load the ship.
7 Prasad was not surprised when Inspector Shah appeared at the shop in Madurai.
8 Inspector Shah and Prasad will travel to Cochin together.

(খ) ভাষা-চর্চা:

নীচের বাক্যগুলোর শূন্যস্থানে articles বসানো যেতে পারে। কোথায় কোন্ article-এর প্রয়োগ সবচেয়ে উপযুক্ত হবে তা স্থির করুন: *the*, *a(n)*, বা Ø (মানে article বসবে না):

1 David has suggested that *The Daily Standard* should run (……) competition. (……) prizes in (……) competition will be given by (……) Indian Tourist Board.
2 David is not going to Cochin with (……) Inspector Shah. He is staying in (……) office.
3 Prasad answered (……) advertisement which appeared in *The Daily Standard*.
4 Vayu bought Patil (……) ticket for Trivandrum.
5 Patil has told Prasad to close (……) shop in Madurai.
6 Patil plans to send (……) skins and (……) ivory away.
7 Patil deliberately gave Prasad (……) wrong information about his movements.
8 Gurusamy, (……) rickshaw driver, knows about Patil's plans because he has talked to (……) local fishermen who will help Patil to load (……) ship.
9 Patil expects Prasad to arrive on December (……) ninth.
10 Vayu is now in (……) great danger.
11 (……) English Youth Theatre have completed their tour of (……) subcontinent.
12 David will soon have to return to (……) UK.

দ্রষ্টব্য: উপরের সবকটি বাক্যই যথার্থ। Articles-এর ব্যবহার সম্বন্ধে আরো চর্চার জন্য প্রোগ্রাম ১৬ দেখুন।

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত: Verbs followed by prepositions

১৯ ও ২৫ নং প্রোগ্রামে যেমন উল্লেখ করা হয়েছিল, phrasal এবং prepositional ক্রিয়াপদের ব্যবহার কথ্য ভাষায় খুবই দেখা যায়। নীচে আরো কয়েকটি দৃষ্টান্ত দেওয়া হলো, প্রোগ্রাম ৩৩ থেকে সংকলিত:

1 Dass: Operator, I was *cut off*. Can you tell me where that call *came from*?
2 Vayu: Yes, David . . . . but what are you *getting at*?
3 David: He'll *get on* the plane for Trivandrum.
And *get off*—at Cochin.
4 David: Both of you *could give him away*.

এই দৃষ্টান্তগুলো prepositional verbs-এর প্রধান দুটি ব্যবহার নির্দেশ করে।

i) *literal :* শব্দগুলো তাদের স্বাভাবিক বা 'দৈনন্দিন' অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়—প্রসঙ্গ থেকেই তাদের অর্থ সাধারণতঃ পরিষ্কার হয়ে যায়, যেমন:

— Can you tell me where that call came from?

— He'll get on the plane . . . . . and get off . . . . .

ii) *figurative* অথবা *idiomatic :* শব্দগুলো ব্যবহার হয় বিশেষ অর্থে, এবং প্রসঙ্গ থেকে তাদের অর্থ সব সময়ে পরিষ্কার হয় না। যেমন:

what are you getting at? (=আপনি ঠিক কি বলার চেষ্টা করছেন?/আপনি কি প্রস্তাব দিচ্ছেন?)

— both of you could give him away (=আপনারা দুজনেই তার প্রতি বিশ্বাসঘাতকতা করতে পারেন/আপনারা পুলিশকে বলে দিতে পারেন তার সম্বন্ধে কি জানেন)

UNIT 34

THE WEAKEST LINK

The store room, Hotel Minerva, Cochin.

RADIO ANNOUNCER: This is All India Radio. The weather forecast for today, Monday, 8th December. In most parts of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh. . .

PATIL: (*calls*) Who is it? . . . Prasad! I told you to come on Tuesday, not Monday! . . . Shut the door.

PRASAD: I closed the shop early, Mr Patil. On Sunday.

PATIL: Oh, why?

PRASAD: So that I could help you, Mr Patil.

PATIL: Help me? How?

PRASAD: I could carry the boxes.

PATIL: Where to?

PRASAD: Onto the ship.

PATIL: You came too late, Prasad. The ship has gone! And now you too must go!

PRASAD: No Patil! Don't shoot!

* * * * *

(*As before*). *Ten seconds later.*

PATIL: (*conceals gun*) Inspector Shah! How nice to see you. (*laughs*) You didn't need to knock so loudly. The door was open.

SHAH: Mr Patil, may I ask what you are doing here?

PATIL: Stocktaking, Inspector. Counting the stock: pillows, sheets, blankets, towels. It's all part of running a hotel.

SHAH: And what is in those boxes?

PATIL: As I said—pillows, sheets, blankets, towels. Open them, if you like . . . You see, Inspector. Sheets, blankets, towels. . .

SHAH: Yes, I see.

PATIL: I don't know what you were looking for. But, whatever it was, it isn't here.

SHAH: No. It isn't here. But it's not far away. Gurusamy—would you take Mr Patil to the Customs warehouse?

GURUSAMY: And Mr Prasad?

SHAH: And Mr Prasad.

* * * * *

Customs Warehouse, Cochin.

SHAH: One hundred and two . . . . three . . . four tiger skins. Ivory: total weight, 534 kilograms. Have you noted that, Gurusamy?

GURUSAMY: Yes, sir, noted, sir.

SHAH: Mr Patil, we have finished our stocktaking. Do these goods belong to you?

PATIL: Yes, they do.

SHAH: Then, please sign here. . .

PATIL: I'll sign, Shah. But I want to ask you one question: How did you know? Did Prasad tell you?

SHAH: Prasad told us only what you told him. Half the truth.

PATIL: And who told you the other half?

SHAH: Our rickshaw driver, Gurusamy. Or rather, Sergeant Gurusamy. He helped to load your skins and your ivory onto the boat last night. He also helped to take them off, and bring them here, on Sunday, 7th December. When you were supposed to be in Trivandrum! Every chain, Mr Patil, is only as strong as its weakest link . . . And in your chain, there were many weak links . . . Shall we go?

* * * * *

David's flat.

DAVID: (*reads*) Dear Lilian, I'm sorry I haven't written since you left India—but I've had no time. . . Now, thank goodness, the Tiger's Eye affair is over —and life is almost back to normal . . . It's a lovely, cool winter evening. Outside, the birds are gathering in the trees. I'm sitting here, by the window, listening to the cassette you left for me. Many thanks for the music. Now, at last, I can listen to it in peace.

ভাষা-সংকেত: অতীতকাল (Past Tense)

(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে: নীচের বিবৃতিগুলোর মধ্যে কোন্‌টি আপনার বিচারে *true* আর কোন্‌টি *false* তা স্থির করুন।

(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)।

1 Patil was not expecting Prasad to appear in Cochin when he did.
2 Patil did not want to kill Prasad. He merely wanted to frighten him.
3 Patil knew that Inspector Shah would come to Cochin to find him.
4 Inspector Shah was hoping to find skins and ivory in Patil's basement.
5 Patil did not know that Gurusamy was working for Inspector Shah.
6 Vayu had warned Patil that Inspector Shah would be coming to Cochin.
7 Prasad deliberately lied to Dr Dass about the date Patil was preparing to move.
8 David was not in Cochin when Patil was arrested.

(খ) ভাষা চর্চা:

এর আগে, ৭, ১১, ২০, ২৬ ও ২৭ নং প্রোগ্রামে আমরা অতীতকালের বিভিন্ন ব্যবহার নিয়ে আলোচনা করেছি। এবার এই ব্যবহারগুলোর পর্যালোচনা করার সময়।
নীচে মোট আটটি বাক্য-সমষ্টি দেওয়া আছে। প্রতি বাক্য সমষ্টিতে তিনটি বাক্যের একটি শুদ্ধ নয়। কোন্ বাক্যটি আপনার বিচারে অশুদ্ধ? সেটিকে শুদ্ধ করতে পারেন কি?

1 a) While I was talking to her, Dr Shastri came into the office.
  b) When I was asking her if she had sent the telex to London, she said she hasn't.
  c) When I was working in Madras, I found the humidity very hard to bear.

2 a) After working for three years abroad, my son has now decided to come home.

b) After the election results were announced, there were protests on the streets.
c) After the meeting, I have taken her to the station.

3 a) Did you find the letter I left on your desk?
Yes, I did.
b) Did you send it by registered post?
Yes, I have.
c) Did you keep the receipt?
Yes, I did.

4 Could I speak to Mr Ramdhani, please?
a) He's not here, I'm afraid. He went to Jaipur.
b) He's not here yet, but he said he would be back by ten o'clock.
c) I'm sorry, he's not here. He's just left the office.

5 a) I've been trying to get through to you all morning.
b) I tried to contact you yesterday, but you were not in.
c) I have tried to call you this morning, but there was no reply.

6 I've found my keys!
a) Where have you found them?
b) When did you lose them?
c) Where had you left them?

7 Before he left for Cochin, Inspector Shah
a) had spoken to Mr Roy.
b) was speaking to Mr Roy.
c) spoke to Mr Roy.

8 Patil
a) has expected
b) was expecting
c) expected
Prasad to answer the advertisement.

(গ) ভাষা সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত: The Past Continuous Tense
অতীতকালে কিছু সময় ধরে ঘটেছে এমন ঘটনার কথা বলার সময় আমরা প্রায়ই ব্যবহার করি 'ঘটমান অতীত কাল' (-ing অন্ত্য-প্রত্যয়।) উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

— When we arrived in Bombay, it *was* already *raining*.
— And it *went on raining* for ten days.
— When I was a student, *they were just beginning* to build this bridge.

নীচে আরো এমন কিছু দৃষ্টান্ত দেওয়া হলো, যা past continuous-এর আদর্শ ব্যবহার নির্দেশ করে:

1 What happened last night? We *were expecting* you to call.
2 While Darwin *was writing* his Origin of Species, other scientists *were working* along very similar lines.
3 We *were hoping* to hear from them by the end of the month, but we've still had no news. (এমনটাও সম্ভব : we had hoped to hear from them. . .)
4 The shop *was closing* just as I arrived.
5 When I asked the conductor why we *were waiting*, he said that the connecting train from Dharwar had not yet arrived.

দ্রষ্টব্য : অতীতকাল সম্বন্ধে আরো আলোচনার জন্য ১১, ১২, ২০, ২৬ ও ২৭ নং প্রোগ্রাম দেখুন।

UNIT 35

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Vijaya's office.

VIJAYA: *The Daily Standard*. . .

MRS MUKHERJEE: (*on phone*) Vijaya, it's me.

VIJAYA: Oh, Mrs Mukherjee. Mr Roy's busy, I'm afraid. He has a meeting at the A.I.C.

MRS MUKHERJEE: Good—then we can talk! Now, tell me everything. Right from the start.

VIJAYA: Well, Patil and Prasad were arrested.

MRS MUKHERJEE: Yes, I know that! Go on.

VIJAYA: Last week, the court case began. Vayu was the chief witness. Imagine! For three years she'd been working for Tiger's Eye and for Shah! Just imagine what a sensation that caused!. . .

MRS MUKHERJEE: Goodness me. . .

* * * * *

The garden of the A.I.C.

ROY: Ladies and gentlemen . . . friends and colleagues. This is a very special occasion—the tenth anniversary of *The Daily Standard*.

We have fought through some difficult times, particularly in the last few months. But now, I may say with confidence: *The Daily Standard* is alive and well! Thanks to all of you!

I do not want to keep you long. So let me now present our special anniversary awards.

To Dr Dass and to Yasmeen Mirza, for their outstand-

ing contribution to wildlife protection!
... To Inspector Shah, for his courage and patience.
... To our chief news editor, Mr Rasheed who will now become chief editor at our new office in Bombay!
... To Shiva Naidu, who now takes over as news editor in Delhi.
... To our new member of staff, a young lady of great courage: Vayu.
... And now, to the young man who came to India to work with us, and did, with all his heart! David Blake. And I have good news. David will be back. Today, I had a telex from London—which I didn't show to David...
(*reads*) 'David Blake appointed All-India correspondent, as from July next year!'
... And last, but not least, to my personal assistant, Vijaya, who, as always, is busy. But she will soon be here.

* * * * *

Vijaya's office.

VIJAYA: Well I must go, Mrs Mukherjee. I have to get to the A.I.C.

MRS MUKHERJEE: (*on phone*) I wish I could be there, Vijaya.

VIJAYA: Oh, but I forgot to tell you Mrs Mukherjee! Mr Roy has given you a special award.

MRS MUKHERJEE: Me!

VIJAYA: For long and outstanding service as local correspondent, Bihar and Calcutta.

MRS MUKHERJEE: That's wonderful, Vijaya.

VIJAYA: Yes, isn't it!

MRS MUKHERJEE: But I never met David Blake.

VIJAYA: You will, Mrs Mukherjee. David is going to Calcutta, specially to meet you. To give you the award. And to enjoy some real Indian hospitality!

ভাষা সংকেত: উচ্চারণ (Pronunciation)

(ক) কাহিনী সম্পর্কে: নীচের বিবৃতিগুলোর মধ্যে কোন্‌টি আপনার বিচারে *true* আর

কোন্‌টি *false* তা স্থির করুন।
(উত্তরের জন্য সমাধান-সূচী দেখুন)

1 Vayu was put on trial together with Prasad and Patil.
2 Vayu had secretly been working for Inspector Shah.
3 Mrs Mukherjee was not present at *The Daily Standard's* tenth anniversary celebrations.
4 Mr Rasheed is leaving *The Daily Standard*.
5 David will be returning to India.
6 David has never met Mrs Mukherjee.

এবং সবশেষে, আমাদের কাহিনীর শেষে ঘটেছিল এমন একটি ঘটনা সম্বন্ধে একটি বিবৃতি। এই বিবৃতি *true* অথবা *false* বিচার করুন।

7 Prasad was paid the reward for the information he gave.

(খ) ভাষা চর্চা
ইংরেজী ভাষায় এমন অনেক শব্দ আছে যাদের বানান বিভিন্নরকম হওয়া সত্ত্বেও তাদের উচ্চারণ প্রায় এক রকম। নীচের শব্দ-সমষ্টিগুলোর প্রত্যেকটিতে একটি করে শব্দ আছে যার উচ্চারণ অন্যগুলোর চেয়ে আলাদা। (অন্য সমস্ত শব্দগুলোর উচ্চারণ হয় একই রকম অথবা খুব কাছাকাছি।) প্রতি শব্দ-সমষ্টিতে কোন্ শব্দটি বেমানান?
উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

caught, taught, ought, doubt, fought

এই শব্দ-সমষ্টিতে *doubt* শব্দটি বেমানান। অন্য সমস্ত শব্দগুলোর উচ্চারণে একটি *aw* ধ্বনি আছে। *doubt* উচ্চারণ করা হয় *shout about* ইত্যাদি শব্দের মতো *ow* ধ্বনি সহযোগে।

1 rough, tough, stuff, cough, enough
2 make, weak, break, take, lake
3 height, flight, sight, weight, might
4 brow, blow, flow, grow, show
5 thread, bead, shed, head, spread
6 brake, ache, shake, streak, break
7 loose, choose, amuse, refuse, news
8 hear, tear, wear, bear, share
9 cautious, anxious, ambitious, precious, curious
10 power, shower, sour, pour, hour
11 station, nation, ration, application, examination
12 chair, near, wear, fair, fare

(গ) ভাষা-সম্বন্ধে আরো কিছু সংকেত :

ইংরেজী ভাষায় কথা বলার সময় কয়েকটি বিষয়ের দিকে নজর দেওয়া অত্যন্ত জরুরী :

i) স্বরবর্ণগুলোর দৈর্ঘ (a, e, i, o, u), যা সংক্ষিপ্ত (যেমন *drop*) অথবা দীর্ঘায়িত (যেমন *droop*) হতে পারে।

ii) ব্যঞ্জনবর্ণ (d, t, p, b, etc) : শব্দের গোড়ায় অথবা শেষে। উদাহরণস্বরূপ, *grey* এবং *great*—এই দুটি শব্দের মধ্যে পার্থক্য লক্ষ্যণীয়।

নীচে আরো কিছু শব্দ-সমষ্টি দেওয়া হলো, যাদের উচ্চারণে মিল আছে কিন্তু হুবহু এক নয়। এই শব্দগুলোর উচ্চারণে প্রায়ই ভুল হয়ে থাকে। এগুলো জোরে জোরে উচ্চারণ করে পড়ার চেষ্টা করুন এবং কোনো ভালো অভিধানের সঙ্গে আপনার উচ্চারণ মিলিয়ে নিন।

1. স্বরবর্ণের দৈর্ঘ (Vowel Length)

দীর্ঘায়িত স্বরবর্ণ এবং সংক্ষিপ্ত স্বরবর্ণের মধ্যে পার্থক্য করার চেষ্টা করুন।

Long vowels	*Short vowels*
gold, hold, cold, old	got, hot, cot, off
take, break, stake	tack, back, stack
slide, site, bite, reach	slid, sit, bit, rich
union, usual, pure	under, up, put
pool, stoop, move	pull, stop, mob

2. ব্যাঞ্জনবর্ণ (Consonants)

প্রতি জোড়া শব্দের প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয়টির মধ্যে সুস্পষ্ট পার্থক্য করার চেষ্টা করুন

back—bag	heat—hit
send—sent	hard—heart
eight—aid	word—world
bent—bend	let—led
park—bark	pick—pig
white—wide	cap—cab
height—hide	right—ride
court—cord	sight—side

UNIT 36: পুনরাবৃত্তি

ভাষা চর্চা

A If-clauses and conditional forms

১৪, ২৩ ও ৩১ নং প্রোগ্রামে আমরা *if* এবং *could, would should* ইত্যাদি conditional শব্দের ব্যবহার সংক্রান্ত নিয়মাবলী আলোচনা করেছি। এখানে মনে রাখতে হবে, *if* শব্দটির পরে যে ক্রিয়াপদ বসবে তা বর্তমান বা অতীতকালে হতে পারে, কিন্তু কখনোই ভবিষ্যৎকালে নয়।

উদাহরণস্বরূপ:

If he leaves at six, he should be home by eight.

If he had left at six, he would have been home by eight.

কিন্তু এমন নয়:

-If he will leave at six, he would be home by eight.

নীচের বাক্যগুলোতে বন্ধনীর মধ্যে ক্রিয়াপদগুলোর শুদ্ধ রূপ বসান:

1 If you (not have) enough money, let me know and I (send) you some.
2 If he (not always be) so busy, he (have) more time for his family.
3 I (not) expect to see her. But if she (be) there I (give) her your message.
4 If he (read) the instructions properly the machine (not break down).
5 If you (plant) more trees, the quality of the soil (will) gradually improve.
6 The ITB said that they (will) think about David's proposal, and that they (hope) to finance the prizes.
7 If Prasad (not telephone) Dr Dass, Patil's plan (might succeed).
8 If Gurusamy (not know) when the ship (sail), Inspector Shah (might arrive) too late.
9 Mr Rasheed said that if Mr Roy (want) him to move to the new office he (will) gladly do so.
10 David said that if he (have) enough time he (visit) Mrs Mukherjee in Calcutta.

11 Patil told Vayu that if she (talk) to anyone he (burn down) her father's shop.
12 If David (not be) such a good journalist, he (can not help) to solve the mystery of Tiger's Eye.

১৮, ১৯ ও ৩৩ নং প্রোগ্রামে আমরা prepositional verbs-এর ব্যবহার চর্চা করেছি। এবারে, আমাদের পাঠক্রমের শেষ পর্যায়ে, কাহিনী সম্পর্কে এমন কয়েকটি বিবৃতি বিবেচনা করা যাক, যেখানে prepositional/phrasal verbs ব্যবহার করা যেত। নীচে দেওয়া ক্রিয়াপদগুলোর মধ্যে কোন্‌গুলো প্রত্যেকটি শূন্যস্থান পূরণের জন্য সবচেয়ে উপযুক্ত হবে, তা বিচার করুন:

B Prepositional verbs

come out	put up
come across	catch up
call on	look after/around/over
take care of	taken aback/taken in
put out	go over
pass on	go on
find out	look in/at/through
turn out	cut off
get out/on	give away

1 When David first arrived, he was (......) at the A.I.C. because his flat was not yet ready.
2 Patil offered to (......) the transport arrangements for the delegates.
3 At first, David and Rasheed did not seem to (......) very well.
4 On the first day of the Conference, David passed the Minerva shop and decided to (......).
5 Vayu was (......) when David asked to see the Tiger's Eye stone.
6 When Dr Dass was (......) his papers he noticed something strange.
7 Mrs Mukherjee often phones Vijaya to (......) on the local news.
8 During the discussion in Mr Roy's office, Inspector Shah (......) all that happened during the Conference.
9 Mr Roy sent David to Trivandrum to (......) and see if could (......) more about Tiger's Eye.
10 When David happened to (......) Patil on the beach, he told Patil that he was there on holiday. Patil was not (......) by David's story.
11 Vayu did not want to (......) the boat trip with David. But she couldn't (......) of it. because Patil insisted that she should go.
12 Inspector Shah (......) Patil unexpectedly. Patil was clearly (......) by

the Inspector's questions, but he refused to (...... anything ......).

13 Quite by chance, in Periyar, David (......) Professor Prasad.

14 Prasad answered the advertisement which (......) in *The Daily Standard*. But while he was talking to Dr Dass, the conversation was (......).

15 At the court trial, it (......) that Vayu had been (......) information to Inspector Shah for several years.

'Tiger's Eye' পাঠক্রমটির এখানেই সমাপ্তি। আশা করি, ধারাবাহিক এই পাঠক্রম আপনি উপভোগ করেছেন। ইংরেজী ভাষার ব্যবহার আয়ত্ব করার প্রয়াসে আপনার সাফল্য কামনা করছি।

KEYS

UNIT 1

A	1	true	Mr Roy was busy over the weekend, so he asked Yasmeen to meet David.
	2	true	
	3	false	Yasmeen is the features editor.
	4	true	
	5	false	This year, for the first time, the Conference is being held *not* at the A.I.C., but at the Hotel Minerva.
	6	true	
	7	false	Mr Patil has never worked with Dr Dass, and Dr Dass is not happy about working with him.
	8	false	Yasmeen looks worried because Mr Patil is asking questions about Dr Dass

B	1	I'm going	2	We'll wait
	3	There's a letter	4	It's a long way
	5	It's not far	6	What's the time?
	7	I'm afraid I can't	8	It's too late
	9	I'll let you know	10	If you're ready
	11	I'd like to speak to	12	I'll be back

UNIT 2

A	1	true	When David was in London, he worked with Shiva Naidu of *The Daily Standard*. Shiva told David all about the people he would meet.
	2	true	Mr Rasheed seemed very cold towards David.

3	false	Mr Roy has no close connections with Patil.
4	true	Patil is offering a 10% discount for Conference delegates.
5	false	Mr Roy said he would send the office car to meet Dr Dass at the airport.
6	true	Dr Dass wants to stay, as always, at the A.I.C.
7	true	although Mr Roy does not understand why Patil is taking so much interest in the Conference.
8	true	because Patil should have made his 'special offer' earlier, not at the last moment.

UNIT 3

A	1	true	for the first time, the Conference is being held at the 'Minerva' hotel
	2	true	but Mr Roy could not meet Dr Dass because his car had broken down, and the office cars were out
	3	true	
	4	false	Dr Dass has never met Vayu
	5	true	Dr Dass is staying at the A.I.C.
	6	false	David has not yet met Dr Dass
	7	true	Dr Dass had been given Professor Prasad's case 'by mistake'
	8	false	Vayu returned Dr Dass's case very quickly
	9	true	Vayu was photocopying some papers
	10	true	one reason why Professor Prasad was angry with Vayu was that she did not call him 'professor'.

B
1 have, is expecting
2 spend
3 am working/I'm working
4 is studying
5 use
6 heat
7 is coming
8 listen
9 does not operate/doesn't operate
10 are making
11 is retiring
12 am sending, require

UNIT 4

A	1	true	it is being held at the Hotel Minerva
	2	true	Dr Dass was met by Vayu
	3	false	Dr Dass is staying at the A.I.C.

	4	false	Dr Dass has never met Professor Prasad
	5	true . . .	he realized only later that it was not a 'mistake'
	6	false	David attended the Conference as a 'visitor' or 'observer'
	7	true	
	8	false	she wanted to stop David from asking about the 'Tiger's Eye' stone
	9	false . . .	Mr Patil does not yet know who David is
	10	true	because David was still in the shop when Patil came in with the paper.

B
1 did not want
2 did not know
3 did not invite
4 did not ask
5 did not go
6 did not take
7 does not know
8 does not write...... (দ্রষ্টব্য: Vijaya is Mr Roy's personal assistant, not a journalist.

UNIT 5

A
1 false . . . . . he was very grateful to her for returning his case so quickly
2 true . . . . . .
3 false . . . . . in fact, he arrived early, and had time to visit the Minerva shop
4 true . . . . . .
5 true . . . . . . mainly because Mr Patil did not want Professor Prasad to appear in the photographs
6 true . . . . . . because he did not want any of the delegates to ask

Professor Prasad 'awkward questions'

7 false Dr Dass said what he planned to say, even though he knew it was dangerous

8 true but he is also going to Cochin because Mr Patil wants to get him away (see 6)

9 true Patil wants to get him away (ছয় নং দেখুন)

B. 1 must
2 should (অথবা must, অথবা need to)
3 have to (অথবা need to)
4 ought to (অথবা need to অথবা should)
5 must (অথবা have to)
6 must (অথবা have to)
7 should
8 must
9 ought to (অথবা should)
10 need to (অথবা have to)
11 need to (অথবা should)
12 ought to (অথবা should)

1 I'm afraid I can't see you next week. I have to go to Patna.

2 I think we must leave now. I don't want you to miss the train.

3 Could I borrow your bicycle tomorrow, if you don't need it?

4. It's not far to the station. You don't need (অথবা have to) take a rickshaw.

5. Please sign here. (*must* শব্দটির ব্যবহার এখানে অতিরিক্ত জোরালো)

UNIT 6

I 1 a) I think you should move your bicycle from here.
b) Would you mind moving your bicycle from here?

2 a) Please tell Dr Dass I'm waiting for him.
b) Could you tell Dr Dass I'm waiting for him (please)?

3 a) Is it all right if I leave my bags here?
b) Do you mind if I leave my bags here?

4 a) We would be grateful if you could (send us your) reply by telex.
b) Please could you (send us your) reply by telex.

5 a) Could I have your name please? (Or: Could you tell me your name please?)
b) Would you mind giving me your name?

6 a) Could you tell me the time (please)?
b) Do you know what the time is/what time it is?

7 a) Could I see your ticket, please?
b) Would you mind showing me your ticket?

8 a) Could you tell Mrs Ramdhani I'd like to talk to her, please?
b) Please tell Mrs Ramdhani I'd like to talk to her.

9 a) I'd be grateful if you'd (you would) wait for me at the station.
b) Perhaps you could wait for me at the station?

10 a) Could you give me (let me have) your address, (please)?
b) I'd like to have your address.

II

1 didn't

2 we're expecting; we don't know how we'll be able

3 if it's not too late, I'd like to call round

4 I've been trying ..... you're never in

5 We'd be very glad if you'd join us

6 She'll be waiting ..... she's booked a room

7 Where's David?/He's gone out .....

8 How's your back?

9 What's the name .....

10 I'm looking for ...../She's not here ...../She's in Orissa.

11 he'd meet you .....

12 I'd like to sign ..... as soon as you've finished

III অশুদ্ধ বাক্যগুলো হলো:

1, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10

শুদ্ধ শব্দ-বিন্যাস হবে:

1 This pump does not use much oil.

4 It makes no difference/It doesn't make any difference

5 We have not had enough rain this year.

7 only the gauge does not show the correct temperature

9 But they do not want to do any work . . . . .

10 but we don't have anywhere to put them.

UNIT 7

A	1	false	Mrs Mukherjee has been working for a long time for *The Daily Standard*
	2	false	. . we do not know who wrote them, although Mrs Mukherjee *thinks* they were written by Professor Prasad
	3	true	. . there is no *proof*, only some strong evidence
	4	true	Damodar is sure that water was put into the petrol
	5	false	. . . . It was Vayu who contacted the A.I.C., but not immediately
	6	false	David *was* inside the shop, but not for long
	7	false	he found some answers, but not many
	8	true	but her work with Dr Dass is also closely connected with her job as a journalist for *The Daily Standard*
	9	true	

B	1	When does the next bus leave for Kolhapur?
	2	Where does Dr Narayan live?
	3	Who broke the window on the first floor?
	4	Why do I have to pay an extra Rs 20 for my ticket?
	5	Where can I buy (a copy of) *The Economist*?
	6	How long does it take to get to Mysore?
	7	What is the postal code for Hyderabad?
	9	How much will electricity cost next month?
	10	When will the road repairs be finished?

* দ্রষ্টব্য : প্রশ্নবাচক *who* শব্দটির পরে প্রায় সব সময়ই অতীতকাল ব্যবহার করা হয়, সহায়ক ক্রিয়াপদ *do/did* সচরাচর ব্যবহার হয় না।

UNIT 8

A	1	true	
	2	false	Reddy and David saw Patil quite by chance.
	3	true	Patil and Vayu were not in the shop long enough to buy anything.
	4	false	Reddy followed Patil and Vayu.
	5	true	The shopkeeper spoke no English.
	6	false	Mr Roy had no idea what he would find in the shop.
	7	true	but Tiger's Eye is also the name of an organization
	8	false	Mr Roy was excited at seeing the Tiger's Eye; he was only teasing David when he described it as 'very ordinary'
B	1	on, at	
	2	in	
	3	on, on	
	4	at, in, on	
	5	at, in	
	6	on, in, on, at	
	7	in, in at, in, on	
	8	in, at, in	

UNIT 9

A	1	true	Mrs Mukherjee knows that Professor Prasad is a businessman
	2	true	
	3	false	Vayu will be travelling alone, to Cochin
	4	true	but the box does not contain books
	5	true	Vayu is frightened that Patil might burn down her father's shop in Janpath
	6	true	the box contains valuable pieces of ivory
	7	false	Mr Roy would like David to see more of the country; also, he wants to send David to Trivandrum,
	8	true	

B
1. Yes, she does
2. Yes, she does
3. No, he didn't
4. No, she doesn't
5. Yes, he did
6. Yes, he was
7. Yes, he did
8. Yes, he has
9. Yes, he is
10. Yes, he has

UNIT 10

A

1	false	Shiva already belongs to the staff of *The Daily Standard*, but for the last three months he has been training in England
2	false	David and Shiva worked together in England, on David's newspaper.
3	false	the sales of *The Daily Standard* are falling
4	true	
5	true	Vayu is going to Cochin
6	false	Vijaya was alone in the office
7	true	
8	true	but, in fact, Mr Rasheed is not angry
9	false	David's flat *is* ready, and he can now move out of the A.I.C.

B
1. is expecting
2. begins
3. closes, is closing
4. go, stay
5. are execting
6. are developing
7. includes
8. is not working
9. do not have, have
10. (I'm/I am) trying
11. have
12. (we're/we are) opening

UNIT 11

A	1	true	Shiva was one of the *Standard's* best young journalists before he left for further training in England.
	2	false	Mr Rasheed knew it was David's birthday from the information on David's 'biodata' or 'curriculum vitae'
	3	false	Mr Rasheed gave David *three* tickets: one for himself, one for Yasmeen, and one for Reddy
	4	true	Mr Roy does not want Patil to know that David works for *The Daily Standard*
	5	false	David is eager to discover more about India
	6	false	David will have to find a room for himself somehow
	7	true	because nobody knows what he will discover there, or if he will discover anything
	8	false	David only *saw* Vayu at the concert
	9	true	Vayu would prefer to stay in Delhi; she is worried about her father's safety
	10	true	Mr Rasheed thinks that David should stay in the office.

B	1	tried, were not	5	won
	2	began	6	took
	3	visited, described	7	arrived, asked
	4	gained	8	broke, stole

UNIT 12

I
1 do they collect
2 did you hear
3 is/was sitting
4 I've brought
5 is taking
6 wanted to use; was not working
7 (had) finished; invited

8 moved; were living (lived)

9 did you manage

10 When did . . . say he would come?

11 moved

12 invited; were having (had)

13 has not yet developed; has been very busy

14 arrived; left

15 telephoned; had (has) finished

II অশুদ্ধ প্রশ্নগুলোর ক্রমিক সংখ্যা হলো 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12 তাদের শুদ্ধ রূপ হবে:

1 Why did you not tell me you were going to be late?
3 I don't understand. Why must we (বা, why do we have to) pay for transport costs?

1 Why did you not tell me you were going to be late?

3 I don't understand. Why must we pay for transport costs? That is not our responsibility.

4 Do you have a branch office in Mangalore?

6 Does the guarantee include after-sales/repairs?

8 When will the results be announced?

9 Who do you want to speak to?

11 Excuse me, are you waiting for Dr Dass?

12 When was this changed to a one-way street?

III 1 does not operate

2 could not finish (*cannot* ব্যবহারও সম্ভব)।

3 will not accept

4 does not want

5 would not be raised

6 if you do not need

7 could not

8 does not contain

9 could not find (did not find); did not need
10 does not have

UNIT 13

A	1	true	Rasheed is worried that Yasmeen's articles will make Tiger's Eye even more determined to destroy the newspaper
	2	false	Vijaya and Mrs Mukherjee tell each other *all* the news!
	3	false	Vayu was just surprised to see David
	4	true	Vayu was lying when she told David she was carrying books
	5	true	Vayu did not want David to ask her questions
	6	true	
	7	true	although Vayu does not believe David
	8	true	but Vayu does not have the courage to tell David
	9	false	Dr Dass much prefers living in the country
	10	true	Dr Dass knows that Tiger's Eye have burnt his papers

B	1	through	7	into
	2	at	8	on
	3	on	9	among
	4	through	10	on
	5	into, into	11	in
	6	at	12	at

UNIT 14

A	1	true	Mr Rasheed thinks that David ought to spend more time in the office.
	2	true	David is the only person on the staff of *The Daily Standard* who could pretend to be a tourist in Trivandrum

	3	true	because Mr Roy did not know how long it would take David to find out anything (if he could) about Patil
	4	false	David could not get a room at the Minerva
	5	true	but perhaps Patil was not on the beach 'by chance'
	6	true	Patil does not believe David's explanation, but he *pretends* to believe it
	7	false	Patil invited David to stay at the Minerva in Cochin
	8	true	Patil has proof that David is a journalist (David has a journalist's visa in his passport)
	9	true	David will need financial help from Mr Roy.
B	1	are	
	2	see, (I) will call/I'll call	
	3	doesn't miss/does not miss, will be/should be	
	4	are looking for, you'll find/you will find	
	5	are, I'll let/I will let	
	6	loses, will be	

UNIT 15

A	1	false	the fire was started in the Patna office, while Mrs Mukherjee was in Ranchi
	2	false	Shiva is glad to be home
	3	false	Shiva thinks that Yasmeen should go on writing her articles
	4	true	
	5	false	the letter was not signed, even though it was clearly sent by Tiger's Eye
	6	false	Mr Roy understood the letter, but he wanted to see what Mr Rasheed's reaction would be
	7	false	Mr Roy wants Inspector Shah to keep a watch on the shop because he is afraid that Tiger's Eye will try to burn it down
	8	true	

B 1 We expect them to arrive . . .

2. I'm sorry to have kept you waiting . . . অথবা to keep you waiting.

3 Mrs Ghosh asked me to give you . . .

4 We hope to see you . . .

5 . . . inflation to increase . . .

6 . . . told me to contact you . . .

7 It is important for all our students to have . . .

8 We need to improve . . .

9 . . . he hopes to give you . . .

10 . . . told me to go back . . .

C 1 I don't know *how* to operate a word-processor.

2 Correct

3 Mr Narayan asked me to call him tomorrow.

4 Mr Rasheed will not let Shiva go to Cochin.

5 My sister wants/plans to invite us to Hyderabad next weekend.

দ্রষ্টব্য: ক্রিয়াপদ *think* প্রায়ই ভুল করে *mean/plan/want* ইত্যাদি ক্রিয়াপদের প্রতিশব্দ হিসেবে ব্যবহার হয়:

6 Mr Prabhu wants you to call him this afternoon.

7 Correct

8. correct . . . , কিন্তু এই বলাই বেশি স্বাভাবিক:
'I would like to speak to the Manager', অথবা
'Could I speak to the Manager, please'.

UNIT 16

A	1	false	Dr Dass's papers were burnt, on the verandah. But his house was not damaged.
	2	true	Mr Roy is worried that the Tiger's Eye organization may be listening to his telephone calls
	3	true	Vayu was in the back room when David checked in; she did not want to talk to him
	4	true	David's room was in the Annexe, in the garden

	5	true	David will stay in Cochin as long as necessary
	6	false	Mr Patil was not there, and nobody knew where he was
	7	false	David knew that Vayu was at the hotel, but he did not ask to speak to her
	8	true	Mr Roy was waiting for David to call him.

B
1 (Ø), (Ø)
2 the
3 the
4 a
5 a, a, the
6 the, (Ø), the, the, the
7 The, the, (Ø)
8 (Ø), a, the
9 (Ø), (Ø), a
10 (Ø), the
11 (Ø), the, (Ø),
12 the, the, the, the,

UNIT 17

A	1	true	Inspector Shah had told nobody, except Mr Roy, that he was going to Cochin.
	2	false	Inspector Shah changed his plans after talking to the rickshaw driver, Gurusamy
	3	true	
	4	true	
	5	false	Vayu did *not* want to meet David at the hotel; she wanted to meet him in the street, where nobody would notice her talking to him.
	6	true	Vayu was afraid somebody might see them
	7	true	Patil has told nobody about his movements
	9	false	David does not know what Vayu will tell him, he can only guess

B
1 outside
2 inside/in
3 in/at
4 at
5 in
6 on, at
7 around
8 in
9 at
10 on
11 on, outside
12 On

UNIT 18

I	1	on, down (up, along)	7	for (about), in
	2	in	8	in (at), in
	3	in/at, between, on	9	by (on), at, at
	4	on	10	on, above
	5	on	11	into
	6	by	12	onto (into)
II	1	turn *off*, switch *off (out)*	7	put it *down*
	2	take *out*, pay *for*	8	holding *on*
	3	bring it *back*,	9	put them *back*
	4	put *up*	10	get *to*
	5	turn *off*		
	6	go *through* (go *over*)		

III 1 correct
2 correct
3 incorrect . . . . we do not usually have . . . . . .
4 correct
5 incorrect . . . . I understand all the difficulties you are having
6 correct
7 incorrect . . . . but I did not like the music
8 correct

UNIT 19

A	1	true	
	2	false	Lilian met Shiva in England, through David
	3	false	the difficulty was that Lilian did not understand the instructions Shiva gave her
	4	false	it was Vayu who arranged the meeting
	5	true	
	6	true	
	7	false	Patil did not tell anybody when he would be arriving in Cochin
	8	false	Patil knew that Vayu was lying

(খ) যেসব ব্যাকরণসিদ্ধ ও কথ্য বাক্‌ভঙ্গীর মধ্যে সবচেয়ে বেশি মিল আছে, তারা হলো :

1 (j)

2 (a)

3 (f)

4 (i)

5 (b)

6 (d)

7 (c)

8 (g)

9 (e)

10 (h)

UNIT 20

(ক)

1	true	Dr Dass is sure that Tiger's Eye started the fire
2	true	
3	false	nobody would go out in monsoon rain to look around the town
4	true	but Patil never believed David when he said he was a tourist
5	false	David does not want to go on the boat trip, but he has no choice
6	true	Patil wants David and Vayu to go without him
7	false	David thought Inspector Shah was in Delhi
8	true	Gurusamy knows about everything that is going on in Cochin
9	true	this is why Inspector Shah speaks of the Chinese nets
10	false	Inspector Shah wants to find out what will happen on the trip, even if it is dangerous!

(খ)

1 taught
2 has not yet come
3 was completed
7 have already said
8 saw
9 have not yet found

4 stopped
5 have earned
6 was, played
10 have heard (অথবা hear)
11 have never seen
12 took

(গ) প্রতি জোড়ায় শুদ্ধ বাক্যটি হলো:

1 a) সাধারণতঃ (তবে সব সময়ে নয়) আমরা পুরাঘটিত বর্তমান কাল (Present Perfect) ব্যবহার করি *never*—এই শব্দটির পরে।

2 a) *yesterday* শব্দটির পরে আমরা অতীত কাল (past tense) ব্যবহার করি।

3 a) *yet* শব্দটির পরে পুরাঘটিত বর্তমান (Present Perfect) কারণ ক্রিয়া নিষ্পন্ন হয়নি।

4 b) অতীত কাল (Past tense) কারণ ক্রিয়া নিষ্পন্ন হয়েছে।

5 a) দুটিই সম্ভব, কিন্তু today-এর সঙ্গে (a)-র ব্যবহার বেশি প্রচলিত, কারণ আমরা বর্তমান কালে কথা বলছি।

6 b) অতীতকাল (Past tense) ব্যবহার হয়েছে, কারণ বক্তৃতা শেষ হয়ে গেছে।

7 a) অতীতকাল (Past tense) কারণ ক্রিয়া নিষ্পন্ন হয়েছে।

8 b) দুটিই সম্ভব, কিন্তু (a) বেশি গ্রহণযোগ্য।

UNIT 21

A	1	true	Shiva is following the English Youth Theatre on their trip around the country
	2	false	David wants the newspaper to send (not lend!) him some money
	3	true	Vayu suspects that Patil has a special reason for sending her with David
	4	false	the main arrangements were made by Professor Prasad
	5	false	Inspector Shah has already told David about the Chinese nets
	6	false	David discovered by himself that Vayu's father owns a shop
	7	false	Vayu's father is not a member of Tiger's Eye, but he is forced to work for Patil
	8	true	
	9	true	but was it an accident?

(খ) নীচে প্রশ্নগুলোর শুদ্ধ উত্তর দেওয়া হলো। কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্রে আরো সংক্ষিপ্ত উত্তর গঠন করা সম্ভব। বন্ধনীর মধ্যে তাদের উল্লেখ করা হলো।

1 It arrives at 20.30 (At 20.30)
2 No, it isn't.
3 Yes, he has.
4 He's staying at the A.I.C. (At the A.I.C.).
5 Yes, I locked it. (Yes, I did).
6 They have them here. (Here).
7 No, it isn't.
8 No, we pay for it quarterly.
9 Yes, I sent them to him on Tuesday. (Yes I did, on Tuesday)
10 Yes, they can.

UNIT 22

A	1	true	Patil was reported to be shocked
	2	false	Inspector Shah arrived unexpectedly
	3	true	
	4	true	Patil left the arrangements to Vayu and Professor Prasad
	5	true	though Inspector Shah still has no proof that it was not an accident
	6	false	Mr Roy was worried about David, but not angry with him
	7	false	David was going to Periyar on secret business: he hoped to find out more about Professor Prasad
	8	true	

B
1 The heater must not be switched on. . . .
2 Further information can be obtained. . . .
3 Please note that no applications can be accepted. . . .
4 We regret that cheques and credit cards cannot be accepted. . . .
5 If the Health Centre cannot be contacted. . . .
6 More money will be needed. . . .
7 Your order will be delivered. . . .
8 Hand-luggage must not be left. . . .
9 The results of the competition will be announced. . . .
10 . . . . all doors and windows must be closed.
11 Periodicals must not be removed. . . .

12 This garment must not be washed. . . .

C 1 must not be placed
2 should not be taken
3 must be checked
4 has to be kept
5 must be reported
6 must not be used
7 should not be applied
8 must be worn

UNIT 23

A	1	false	Shiva has gone to Madurai to cover the tour of the English Youth Theatre
	2	false	David went to Periyar hoping to meet Professor Prasad
	3	true	David and Prasad first met at the Wildlife Conference in Delhi
	4	false	David did not come to Periyar to rest, but to find out more about the transport of goods from the Tiger's Eye shop in Madurai, through Periyar to Cochin—the only land route!
	5	true	Prasad says he learnt about the accident from the newspapers (but, of course, he already knew about it)
	6	false	Inspector Shah has no proof, but he has a strong suspicion that it was not an accident
	7	true	Inspector Shah wanted David to keep an eye on Prasad
	8	true	stocktaking really means: *counting* the goods in a shop; but what Vayu means is that Prasad is *packing* the ivory and skins, and sending them away—to Cochin
	9	true	David had no time to ask Mr Roy for permission to go to Periyar

B) অশুদ্ধ বাক্যগুলো হলো: 2, 5, 8, 9. শব্দের শুদ্ধ ব্যবহার হবে:

2 If you *are* free at lunch-time, we could meet then.
5 If I *could* (or *might*) speak to your accountant, I *could explain* (or *would be able to explain*) the extra charges.

8 If you *don't* need your car tomorrow, can I use it?
9 If you *had* told me earlier, I would have changed my plans.

UNIT 24

I
1 Your reply to our telex has not yet been received.
2 This product must/should not be used after the expiry date.
3 Replies should/must be made/sent on the form enclosed.
4 The meeting is planned/has been planned for 10 April.
5 In the tests, no pesticides were used.
6 In the Appendix, further information about our research can/may be found.
7 Rubbish must not be left on the pavement.
8 If the cargo cannot be sent directly to Bombay, it should be sent to the nearest port.
9 A special reduced price is also offered for students and pensioners.
10 We regret that applications received after the closing date cannot/ will not be accepted.

II
1 coming on (or, getting on)
2 work out (or, make out)
3 look in (or, come in)
4 put you off
5 turned up, took down
6 getting on
7 take over
8 go over/through (or, look over/through)
9 get off; goes on
10 put up
11 came out (or, turned out)
12 going on; get anything out of him

III
1 was just leaving (or, had just left)
2 saw
3 explained (or, had explained): agreed
4 had known
5 called: had already sent (or, has already sent)
6 was explaining; was not cut off

UNIT 25

A
1 true
2 false David arrived just as the performance was about to being
3 false Shiva was called to the telephone
4 true
5 true The shop was closed for stocktaking.
6 false Lilian had the shop's card in her bag.
7 true and this reminds David of the time when he tried to buy a Tiger's Eye at the Minerva in Delhi
8 true
9 true David does not want to tell anyone why he is in Madurai

৮৫, ৮৬ পৃষ্ঠায় দেওয়া কথ্য বাক্‌ভঙ্গীগুলোর অর্থের একটি নির্দেশিকা নীচে দেওয়া হলো :

a) Can I stay at your house for the night?
b) I didn't understand . . . what he said.
c) I don't think we'll reach our destination before dark.
d) Can you tighten the waist/narrow the legs of these trousers for me?
e) Do you know at which stop to leave the bus/train?
f) I did not like him (on first meeting).
g) We do not agree with each other/our personalities do not match very well.
h) I find the humidity difficult to bear. /I'm uncomfortable in humid weather.
i) If you want to succeed in Bombay, you have to work very hard.
j) I am not going to ignore what he has done. /I'm going to make him responsible for what he has done.
k) She will recover (from her disappointment/sorrow).
l) That's the second time they have disappointed us/not kept their promise.
m) I'll call you back/give you my answer as soon as I can.
n) Where would you like me to stop the car (to let you out)?
o) He seemed offended/irritated/puzzled by my proposal.

UNIT 26

A	1	true	because Mr Roy is afraid that the situation is too dangerous
	2	false	the man beside Shiva did not ask to *speak* to David; he asked if David was staying at the hotel
	3	true	David wanted to avoid meeting Prasad
	4	true	
	5	true	Patil does not want Inspector Shah to discover anything about Tiger's Eye
	6	false	Prasad will go back to Madurai, to look after the shop
	7	false	Patil is not going to *store* the skins; he will just keep them in Cochin for a few days
	8	false	Gurusamy *did* overhear the conversation
	9	false	Patil knows nothing about Gurusamy (though later he will wish he had known more!)
	10	false	the shop in Madurai will be the last to close down, because all skins and ivory will be sent through Madurai to Cochin

B

1 The manager said we could keep our/the room until two o'clock.

2 Mr Singh said he was looking for his bag. He thinks he left it here yesterday.

3 She said I was too late. The office was closed.

4 In your letter you said that you would send us a draft copy of the contract by 15 November. You also asked us to inform you if we did not receive it in time.

5 The Minister stated that he proposed to reduce property tax and (that he) also planned to improve family allowances.

6 The Managing Director said that the electronics industry had improved greatly in recent years. But he added that more money was needed for research.

C

1	on	7	for
2	in	8	at
3	on	9	by(বা, at)
4	for	10	for
5	in	11	for
6	by (বা, on)	12	at, on

UNIT 27

A	1	false	Mr Roy was expecting David to return at once to office
	2	true	
	3	true	David had not told Lilian what he was doing in Madurai
	4	false	The shopkeeper was closing down for stocktaking
	5	true	The shopkeeper *pretended* not to know Professor Prasad, but David noticed that he was pretending
	6	false	Lilian's tour is not yet finished
	7	false	Inspector Shah had no success when he raided the shops—or, so it was said on the news
	8	true	The person who called David (was it Professor Prasad?) gave only the name of Tiger's Eye

B	i	1	He said the shop was closed for stocktaking.
		2	I asked when he would be open again.
		3	I asked him if he knew where I could find Professor Prasad.
		4	He told me he wasn't (was not) there.
		5	David asked me to give his regards to Mrs Mukherjee.
		6	Inspector Shah said that they were looking for skins and ivory.
		7	The Inspector admitted that nothing had been found.
B	ii	1	He said he'd (he would) meet us at the gate at 10 o'clock.
		2	The Minister said (that) he would improve/he intended to improve the domestic water supply.
		3	Mrs Singh said (that) she would try to call back at 15.30.
		4	The accountant said (that) it would take them four days to give us a complete statement.
		5	Prakash said he was sure (that) the door was locked when he left.

UNIT 28

A	1	true	
	2	false	David told Mr Roy that he had *asked about* Prasad in the shop

3 true Inspector Shah was hoping to find skins and ivory in the shop
4 true Patil suspected that Shah might have heard something from David (who had heard something from Vayu)
5 false David once visited the shop, after he had seen Patil and Vayu coming out of it. But he did not know then, who the shopkeeper was.
6 false Patil *said* that he trusted Vayu, even though he was lying to Inspector Shah
7 true
8 true and this is why Patil could also destroy Vayu's father's business
9 false Vayu is scared of Patil, and tells him as little as possible

B 1 No, it doesn't.
2 Yes, it does.
3 No, it doesn't. (But it lies very close to the Equator).
4 No, it doesn't.
5 Yes, it does.
6 IMF stands for International Monetary Fund.
7 *Postscript* (PS means that you wish to add something to the end of a letter).
8 (The Maoris live) in New Zealand.
9 (In Kerala, they speak) Malayalam.
10 (A *cardiograph* shows) the heart's rhythm.
11 In 1896.
12 On 15 August 1947.
13 (India has borders with) seven countries.
14 No, it doesn't. (The UK has a High Commission in Delhi).
15 Yes, he does.

UNIT 29

A 1 true
2 false Yasmeen is still working for Dr Dass
3 false David has not yet written his article (and Rasheed is only teasing him about the contents)
4 false it was Dr Dass who asked Mr Roy to print the advertisement
5 true although Tiger's Eye was not directly mentioned in the advertisement

	6	false	Yasmeen thinks that nobody will dare to answer the advertisement
	7	false	Dr Dass hopes that *Prasad* will answer the advertisement
	8	false	the weak link is someone who will give away secrets

B
1 come out
2 put . . . into
3 put . . . back
4 put up
5 put out
6 go over/go through
7 go in/come in
8 cut down
9 put down
10 go on
11 take off
12 go back
13 take out
14 cut off
15 turned up

UNIT 30

I
1 at, after (অথবা at)
2 until/up to
3 before, by, at
4 in, for
5 in, for, before
6 at, on, for, by
7 Over/During
8 in, by
9 around/about/at, on
10 at, at, for
11 During/In, for, in
12 at, on, in

II
1 at
2 at (in)
3 at, on, to, in
4 in
5 into

6 at
7 on
8 through
9 on, at (in)
10 at, in, next to/beside
11 at, (on), at, (in), in
12 outside (at)
13 outside
14 in, into
15 in, on

III 1 Have you seen ......?
2 Did you watch ......?
3 When did you meet ......?
4 When did you arrive ......?
5 Have you finished ......?
6 Why did Yasmeen not tell me ......?
7 Have you heard ......?
8 What did Inspector Shah say ......?
9 How did you know ......?

10 Did you tell. . . . .? দ্রষ্টব্য Have you told. . .? এই বাক্‌ভঙ্গীটিও সম্ভব।

UNIT 31

A 1 false Rasheed likes David's idea, but he does not know wl o is going to pay for it!
2 false It is Mrs Mukherjee who knows the director of the I.T.B.
3 true The copy of *The Daily Standard* which Patil received was addressed to *Professor Prasad*
4 true Patil knows all about Prasad's movements (and he is worried that Prasad may have already seen the advertisement)
5 false it was Dr Dass who sent the newspaper to Patil
6 false Patil noticed the advertisement because it was marked in red
7 false what worries Patil is that Prasad *might* answer the advertisement!
8 true

B অশুদ্ধ বাক্যগুলো হলো: 2, 3, 7, 8, 9 নং।
শুদ্ধ শব্দবিন্যাস হলো:

2 Mustafa asked if he could borrow your typewriter.
3 If you need any help, please let me know.
7 Mr Aziz would be grateful if you could meet him at the station.
8 I think it would be better to cancel the meeting.
9 The Council said that they hoped the road repairs would be finished by 7 May.

UNIT 32

A	1	false	David is trying to learn Hindi from Damodar
	2	false	It was David's idea to start the competition: but Mrs Mukherjee *did* help, through her connections
	3	true	Inspector Shah deliberately did not tell Mr Roy that he had found a box of cards with the addresses of the Tiger's Eye shops
	4	false	Inspector Shah is not going to wait; *he* will make the next move
	5	true	
	6	false	Prasad must be in Madurai on December 8th, and in Cochin on the ninth
	7	true	but Patil will not stay in Trivandrum
	8	true	David told Inspector Shah about the Tiger's Eye shop in Madurai

যে শব্দগুলো ব্যবহার করা যায় না, সেগুলো হলো:

1	some	7	not much
2	few	8	much
3	little, so much	9	much
4	some, much	10	a little
5	some	11	few
6	too few	12	some

UNIT 33

A	1	true	Dr Dass had to ask the operator to find out where the call came from
	2	false	the call was cut off

3 false Mr Roy was not expecting Vayu
4 true Vayu knows that Prasad was only repeating what he had been told by Patil, as far as dates were concerned. Patil, of course, wanted the *wrong* date to be given so that he could get rid of the evidence (i.e. the skins and ivory) *before* Inspector Shah arrived.
5 false David is sure that Patil will get off the plane in Cochin, not Trivandrum
6 false Patil will load the ship *before* Prasad gets to Cochin
7 false Prasad expected to see Inspector Shah in Cochin, *not* in Madurai
8 true

B

1	a, The, the, the	7	the
2	Ø, the	8	the, the, the
3	the	9	the
4	a	10	Ø
5	the	11	The, the
6	the, Ø	12	the

UNIT 34

A
1 true Patil expected Prasad to come to Cochin on the date agreed, i.e. 9 December
2 false Patil was ready to kill Prasad
3 true though Patil had expected Inspector Shah to arrive one day later, by which time all the evidence would be gone.
4 false Inspector Shah had already found the skins
5 true *Nobody* knew that Gurusamy was working for Inspector Shah
6 false
7 true Prasad did not deliberately lie to Dr Dass (even though his information was not correct)
8 true David was in Delhi

B এই বাক্যগুলো শুদ্ধ ছিল না। এখন শুদ্ধ বাক্য বিন্যাস দেওয়া হলো:

1 b) When I asked her if she had sent the telex to London, she said she hadn't.

2 c) After the meeting, I took her to the station.
3 b) Did you send it by registered post? Yes, I did.
4 a) He's not here, I'm afraid. He's gone to Jaipur.
5 c) I tried to call you this morning, but there was no reply.
6 a) Where did you find them?
7 b) হয় 'had spoken' নয়তো 'spoke' to Mr Roy
8 a) Patil had expected Prasad to answer the advertisement.

UNIT 35

A
1 false Vayu was a witness at the trial, i.e. she gave evidence against Patil and Prasad
2 true three years previously, Vayu had secretly contacted Inspector Shah because she was afraid of Patil. Inspector Shah asked Vayu to continue working for Patil, and to find out all she could about Tiger's Eye.
3 true
4 false Rasheed is staying with *The Daily Standard*, but he will now be Chief Editor of the new office in Bombay
5 true David will soon come back to India, as a foreign correspondent
6 true but David will soon meet Mrs Mukherjee, in Calcutta
* 7 true Prasad was paid his reward, but he still had to spend six months in prison.

B.
প্রতি শব্দ-সমষ্টিতে বেমানান শব্দটি হলো:
1 cough অন্য সমস্ত শব্দের প্রান্তিক উচ্চারণ *-uff*; cough শব্দটির প্রান্তিক উচ্চারণ *-off*
2 weak উচ্চারণ *'week'*; অন্য শব্দগুলোর প্রান্তিক উচ্চারণ *-ake*
3 weight উচ্চারণ *'wait'*; অন্য শব্দগুলোর প্রান্তিক উচ্চারণ *—ite*
4 brow উচ্চারণ *'brau'*; অন্য শব্দগুলোর প্রান্তিক উচ্চারণ দীর্ঘায়িত
5 bead দীর্ঘায়িত *e* উচ্চারণ *'beed'*; অন্য শব্দগুলোর প্রান্তিক উচ্চারণ সংক্ষিপ্ত স্বরবর্ণযুক্ত *ed*

6 streak উচ্চারণ 'streek'; অন্য শব্দগুলোর প্রান্তিক উচ্চারণ *–ake*
7 loose একমাত্র শব্দ যার বানানে *s*-উচ্চারণ *z*-এর মতো হয়।
8 hear উচ্চারণ 'heer'; অন্যান্য শব্দের প্রান্তিক উচ্চারণ *–air*
9 curious একমাত্র শব্দ যার উচ্চারণে *–ious*-এর আগে *–sh* ধ্বনি নেই।
10 pour উচ্চারণ 'pore' অন্যান্য শব্দের প্রান্তিক উচ্চারণ *–our*
11 ration উচ্চারণে সংক্ষিপ্ত *a* ধ্বনি আছে (যেমন 'rat'); অন্যান্য সমস্ত শব্দের দীর্ঘায়িত *a* ধ্বনি আছে।
12 near উচ্চারণ 'neer' অন্য শব্দগুলোর প্রান্তিক উচ্চারণ *–air*

UNIT 36

A 1 don't have; I'll send
2 wasn't always; he'd have (he would have)
3 don't expect; if she's there; I'll give
4 had read; would not have broken down

5 plant (অথবা planted); will (অথবা would)
6 would; hoped
7 had not telephoned; might have succeeded
8 had not known; was sailing (অথবা would sail);
9 wanted; would
10 had enough time; would visit
11 talked; would burn down
could not have helped
12 was not (অথবা had not been);

B 1 put up
2 look after/take care of
3 get on
4 look in

5 taken aback/put out
6 looking through/over/at
7 catch up
8 went over
9 look around; find out
10 came across; taken in
11 go on; get out (of)
12 called on/looked in on; put out/taken aback; give anything away
13 come across
14 come out; cut off
15 came out/turned out; passing on

INDEX

The purpose of this index is to make it easier for you to find references to particular points of language in which you are interested. In order to help you find what you are looking for, we have grouped many of the most common words, e.g. *if, do, when, can*, under general headings. This means that if you are interested in the use of *of* or *when*, you can look up the word and see how it is most often used in the units. For instance, if you look up *when* or *where*, you will be directed to the general heading—*see* Prepositions. Or, if you look up the word *if*, the direction will be—*see* Conditionals.

In certain units, particular aspects of language are treated in depth. If you see a plus sign (+) after the page number, this means that you should also look at the following pages of the unit.

Each entry has two numbers: first, the number of the unit, then the page number. For instance: Contracted forms 14.60 means that you can find examples of contracted forms in unit 14 on page 60.

বিষয়সূচি

এই বিষয়সূচির উদ্দেশ্য হলো, ভাষা ব্যবহারের যেসব নির্দিষ্ট বিধি সম্বন্ধে জানতে আপনি আগ্রহী, তাদের প্রসঙ্গে বিভিন্ন নির্দেশ খুঁজে বার করার কাজ সহজ করে তোলা। আপনার প্রয়োজনীয় প্রসঙ্গটি খুঁজে বার করায় আপনাকে সাহায্য করার জন্য আমরা সবচেয়ে বহুল ব্যবহৃত অনেকগুলো শব্দকে এক-একটি বর্গে বিভক্ত করেছি, যেমন—*if, do, when, can* একটি সাধারণ শিরোনামে সন্নিবেশিত হয়েছে। এর অর্থ হলো এই যে, আপনি যদি *if* অথবা *when*-এর ব্যবহার জানতে আগ্রহী হন, তাহলে আপনি ঐ শব্দটি খুঁজে বার করে দেখতে পারবেন, বিভিন্ন অনুক্রমে (programmes) শব্দটি কিভাবে কত বেশি বার ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। উদাহরণস্বরূপ, আপনি যদি *when* অথবা *where* খুঁজে বার করেন, আপনি নির্দেশ পাবেন—*see* Prepositions। অথবা, *if* শব্দটি দেখার সময় নির্দেশ পাবেন—*see* Conditionals।

কয়েকটি programme-এ ভাষার নির্দিষ্ট কিছু বৈশিষ্ট নিয়ে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা করা হয়েছে। পৃষ্ঠা সংখ্যার পর যদি একটি যোগ-চিহ্ন (+) দেখেন, তার অর্থ হলো যে আপনাকে ঐ programme-এর পরবর্তী পৃষ্ঠাগুলোও দেখতে হবে।

এই পাঠক্রমের অন্তর্ভূক্ত প্রতিটি বিষয়ের জন্য দুটি করে সংখ্যা দেওয়া হয়েছে: প্রথমে অনুক্রম বা programme-এর সংখ্যা, তার পর পৃষ্ঠা সংখ্যা। দৃষ্টান্ত স্বরূপ: Contracted forms 14.60-এর অর্থ হলো, বাক্‌ভঙ্গীর সংক্ষেপিত রূপের দৃষ্টান্ত আপনি পাবেন 60 পৃষ্ঠায়, Programme 14-এ।

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